



From a portrait by J. H. B. from a miniature by A. B. B.

WILLIAM BRODUM, M.D.

F.R.H.S.

London, Published March 17, 1797.



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A
GUIDE TO OLD AGE,
OR
A CURE
FOR THE
INDISCRETIONS
OF
YOUTH.

BY WILLIAM BRODUM, M.D.

VIRGINIUS PUERISQUE CANTO.—VIRGIL.
To Youths I write, and Virgins uninformed.

THE FORTY-SIXTH EDITION.
CORRECTED AND IMPROVED.

London:

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near the Leverian Museum, Blackfriar's Bridge; and may
be had of all the Booksellers in the three Kingdoms.

1799.
[Entered at Stationers' Hall.]

JOHN C. SMITH

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To the KING's Most Excellent MAJESTY.

SIRE,

AS every individual may be allowed a degree of merit, in proportion to the services he may render Society, I flatter myself that I shall not be thought without some claim to your Majesty's most gracious approbation, as well as to the favourable opinion of your Royal Consort, in whose country I have the honour of being born and bred.

The strength and prosperity of a nation have ever been supposed to depend on the number of its inhabitants. Indeed, the most learned Writers of all ages have agreed in this universal truth, that a state is great only as it is populous; and, as nothing can contribute more towards this than the pre-

servation of the Health of the People, I cannot but feel myself particularly happy that I have been so successful in my endeavours for that purpose.

In the course of the long and extensive practice which I have had in this and other countries, it has pleased Divine Providence, not only to bless my labours and exertions, in making myself useful to my fellow-creatures, but in discovering the most effectual remedies for those diseases that are not only most liable to affect the human frame, but particularly grievous in their nature and effects.

It is a peculiar satisfaction too for me to consider, that the Royal Household, as well as the public at large, have experienced the benefit of my Medicines and Advice, of which I have been favoured with testimonies highly flattering to my reputation and future fame.

DEDICATION.

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I beg leave to assure you, Sire, that, while I reflect on the good I have been able to do in the exercise of my profession, it will ever be my pride and ambition to continue to study the health of mankind, not only as the most laudable pursuit in which I can possibly be engaged, but as the best and surest means of deserving your Majesty's encouragement and support, which must ever be considered as the first mark of distinction, and the highest honour a good subject can ever hope to enjoy.

Earnestly wishing your Majesty every happiness this world can afford, I entreat you will have the goodness to permit me to subscribe myself, with all possible humility,

Your MAJESTY'S

Most devoted Servant,

WILLIAM BRODUM.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which are arranged in a columnar fashion. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed style. The list includes names such as "John Smith", "Mary Jones", and "Robert Brown", and addresses such as "123 Main Street", "456 Elm Street", and "789 Oak Street".

PREFACE.

TO expatiate on the utility of medicine would be something like an insult to common sense, or the affectation of uncommon discernment. Whoever is so sufficiently successful as to remove or diminish diseases, may, it is hoped, without the imputation of vanity, lay some claim to public favour; under this flattering impression, the reader is presented with a new Edition of the **GUIDE TO OLD AGE**, the professed object of which is to point out the utility of two specific Medicines, which the Inventor has found by long and extensive practice to be highly beneficial in many diseases.

In order, then, that so desirable an object may be attained with facility and success, the diseases in which these medicines are found to be most efficacious are described with all their symptoms, so that the afflicted may lose as little time as possible in procuring the proper remedy; whilst those

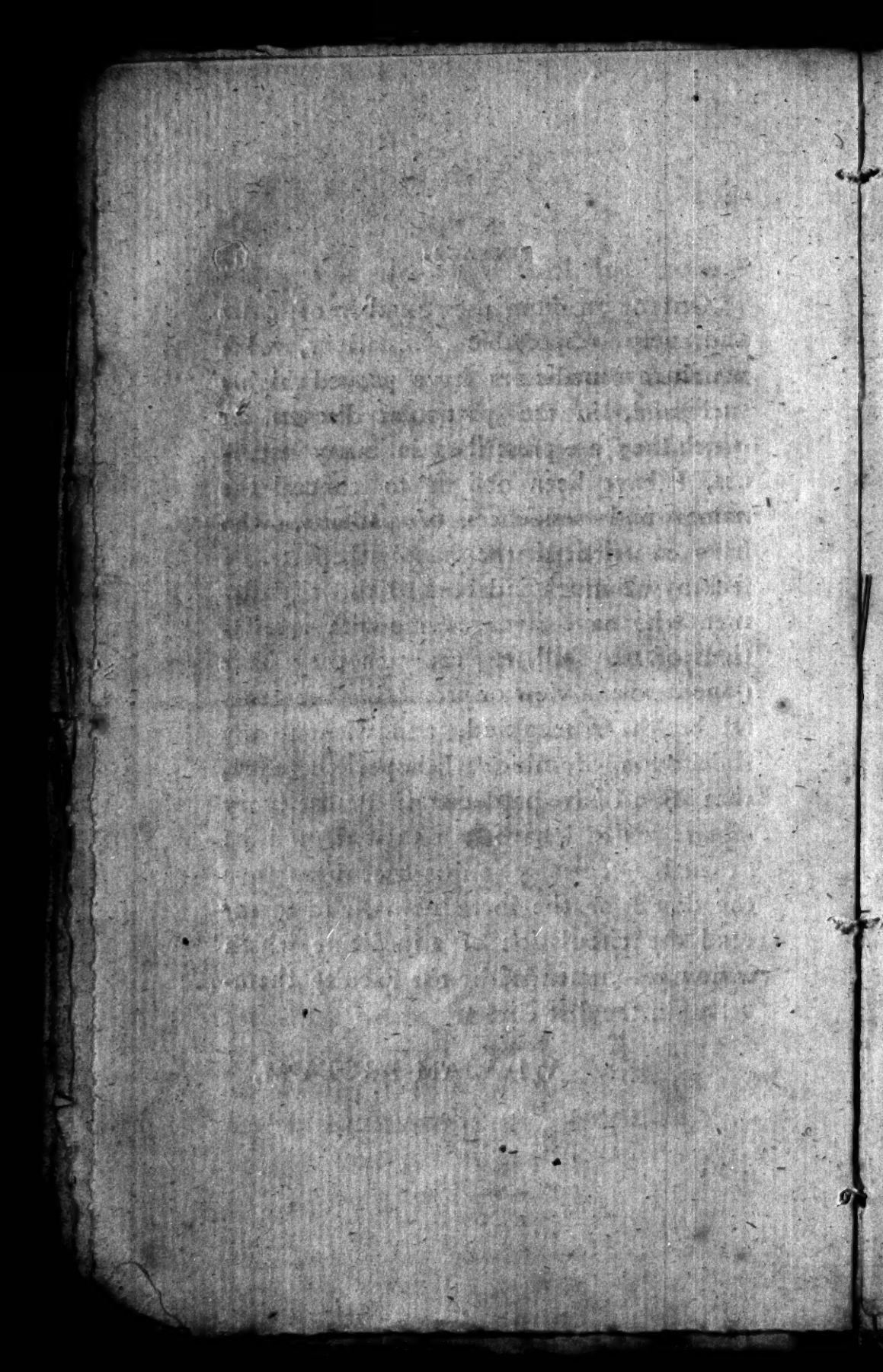
which arise from youthful indiscretions are pointed out in as delicate language as the nature of the subject would admit, so at the same time as not to veil nor diminish the fatal consequences, which may tend to operate as a friendly monitor in all such cases.

The rapid sale of this work, and the avidity with which it is sought, preclude the necessity of advancing any thing farther in its recommendation.

It may be imagined by some, that, however salutary and efficacious a medicine may be in any *particular* case, it is idle to expect that it will operate with equal efficacy in a variety of *others*. But, may not, in a number of instances, many of the same symptoms be traced, even in diseases that do not at first sight appear to be at all similar? And where such an association of symptoms occur, and more especially where they are symptoms of consequence and importance, why may not the medicine, which is sure to be of the highest advantage in *some* complaints, promise an equal success in others?

Out of an immense number of cases and very respectable attestations, with which my medicines have proved highly successful, in the particular diseases for which they are prescribed in many instances, I have been obliged to conceal the names and residences of patients, who have experienced the happiest effects. I feel myself much indebted to those gentlemen who have favoured me with attestations of my skill, especially as they have done it with a view of promoting the general health of mankind, and without any solicitation of mine; I hope, therefore, that those I have produced, in almost every disease which I have enumerated, will be deemed sufficiently numerous, to remove the doubts of the incredulous, and to extend the circulation of a medicine which is now recommended by the Faculty themselves in the first circles.

WILLIAM BRODUM.



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GUIDE TO OLD AGE.

CHAP. I.

NERVOUS DISORDERS.

THE knowledge of ourselves is doubtless the most rational and essential investigation that can occupy the attention of human beings, and therefore every attempt to delineate the cause of those disorders that are most prevalent in the system is particularly worthy of consideration. Amongst them none are more various in their appearances than those of a Nervous nature; they differ so essentially, that they resemble almost every other disease, and, however general they may be, are scarcely alike in any two persons.

Most pleasant, indeed, as well as most satisfactory and beneficial would it be to the

public at large, as well as to practitioners of medicine individually, if the art of healing were reduced to a *certain science*; and every disease to which the constitution is subject was sure of deducing from it a remedy complete and irresistible. But, unhappily, this is far from being true in any instance; and in no instance more generally than in those classes of diseases which commonly pass under the title of Nervous Disorders; complaints arising from an infinite variety of causes, both mental and corporeal, and whose first foundation is generally laid in the tender and delicate period of youth, when the mind and the body are both equally susceptible of the slightest impressions, most easily submit to their influence, and are with most difficulty freed from their future effects.

It is in consequence of the difficulty of curing this class of disorders, radically and effectually, that they have often been called the *Opprobrium Medicorum*: but they are incurable either from their arising from a cause which Medicine cannot cure, such as disappointment in love, bad husbands, losses,

&c. or the plan laid down for their cure is of such a nature, as the circumstances of the patient render incapable of being complied with, as riding, country air, sea-bathing, &c. An hysteric fit is generally preceded by a pain in the forehead, temples, or the eyes, with an effusion of tears, and dimness of sight, a languor seizes the whole body, palpitation of the heart, with a constriction of the thorax succeeds; likewise nausea and spasms upon the intestines, with borborygmi, from the rarefaction of the confined air. The globus hystericus, or, as the good women term it, the rising of the lights, is owing to a spasmodic contraction of the oesophagus; the large quantity of pale limpid urine, from a spasm on the kidneys. If the patient falls asleep, he generally awakes, impressed with the phantoms of a disturbed imagination: but in different patients, we shall find a variety and difference of symptoms.

The indications of cure are, first, to palliate the symptoms which arise during the fit; secondly, to prevent a relapse. For the first, a moderate emetic of ipecacuanha, or anti-

monial wine, may be made use of, with opiates, and other antispasmodics; as camphor, assafoetida, &c. and for the second, whatever will tend to diminish the general debility and relaxation of the system, and to restore to the muscles a due and universal tone: hence the advantage of Peruvian bark, pure air, and sea-bathing; hence more especially, the peculiar and exclusive benefit of the NERVOUS CORDIAL, which, from its bracing property, is acknowledged by the most eminent physicians, who have done me the honour to investigate its effects, to be the first on the list of tonic medicines, that was ever proposed in any age or country.

[As a proof of the above fact, I beg leave to refer to the cases at the end of the chapter.]

In some measure synonymous to the hysteric complaint is the hypochondriasis, or hypochondriac disease; though, in this last, there is seldom any extreme paroxysm, or such violent contortion of the muscles. It is owing to a relaxation of the nervous and muscular system, or an unequal distribution

of the nervous influence; hence tremors, and spasmodic contractions of various parts of the body. Delicate relaxed people, the inactive, studious, and sedentary, are generally subject to these complaints. Melancholy, and the various misfortunes in life, may be considered as the pre-disposing causes; so far at least as relate to its mental origin. From a relaxation of the nerves, the solids will be weakened, and all the animal functions impaired; and the mind, from the slightest cause will fall into the greatest despondency. It may likewise proceed from those imprudences, in the earlier stage of life, to which both sexes are too much addicted. This disease, being as before noticed, of much the same nature and tendency as the hysteric disorders, it is useless to state the precautions and medicines to be employed in the cure thereof, these being already recapitulated and explained above; to which, therefore, I beg leave to refer the reader.

CASES. TO DR. BRODUM.

SIR,

For the sake of doing justice to your extraordinary abilities, as well as to inform the enemies of public practitioners in that science, that they should not be too precipitate to censure ingenious and honest men, I do hereby inform the afflicted, and the public in general, of the most surprising cure in the known world, perfected by your Restorative Nervous Cordial. I was afflicted with a Nervous Complaint, palpitation of the heart, which distracted my head, so that I could scarcely sleep night or day; took sometimes my sight away, that I could hardly see half a yard before me. I applied to many eminent Physicians, but all to no purpose; in which situation I was for fifteen years; but by applying to you, Sir, I was cured in a short time. Any person, doubting the truth, may be convinced by sending a letter, or by applying personally to me,

THOMAS MOULE,

Shopkeeper, *Barkway*, near *Royston*, *Cambridgsbire*.

Witness to the above, *John German*, *Cross Keys*

I, *C. J. McDOWALL*, was afflicted with a Nervous Complaint for about three years, which affected my head and eyes very violently; by taking Dr. Brodum's Restorative Nervous Cordial, am happy to say, that I am able to work. Witness,

WILLIAM MILLS,

Bookbinder and Stationer, in *Wade's Passage*, *Bath*.

Brightelmistone Circulating Library,

SIR, Sept. 26, 1796.

The annexed case was given me by a Lady to send to you. I am Sir,

Your most-obedient humble servant,

JAMES GREGORY.

Singular Case of a Lady who was restored from a Nervous Complaint by Dr. Brodum's Nervous Cordial.

SIR,

By the advice of an eminent Physician in London, I went to the Hot Wells, Bristol, where I attended to every means possible for eight weeks; from thence to the Waters at Bath for six weeks; but to my great disappointment, could obtain no relief for a most violent Nervous Complaint, which I had for a long time laboured under, which was attended with violent tremblings, palpitations at the heart, depression of spirits, &c. so that at the least sudden surprise I was thrown into strong fits, sometimes crying for hours, which I could not avoid; in short, my whole frame was so impaired, that I was obliged to be carried to my bed and carriage. I was often persuaded by my friends to try Doctor Brodum's Nervous Cordial, but could not be prevailed upon to take an advertised medicine. After having had the advice of many eminent Physicians in town and country, by the advice of a lady of my acquaintance, who had purchased a publication of Doctor Brodum's, entitled "A Guide to Old Age," wherein was so many cases similar to mine, I was induced to take the Nervous Cordial. I first took a guinea bottle,

which afforded me a little relief, I then sent to the Doctor's house for a five-guinea bottle, and before I had taken half of it, I was able to walk without assistance, and by continuing the medicine, and strictly adhering to the Doctor's advice to bathe at Brighton, am now happily restored from the very verge of the grave to a better state of health than I ever enjoyed.

I am, Sir, your obliged servant,
North-street, Brightbelmstone, R. ALLEN,
Aug. 27, 1796.

VOLUNTARY ATTESTATION.

I, JANE BAKER, of No. 1, *Ship-yard*, near *Ford-street*, in consideration of the great benefit I have received from Dr. Brodum's Nervous Cordial, voluntarily depose, that I was violently afflicted with an inward complaint, that settled on my lungs, and terminated in a deep decline. This visitation reduced me to a perfect skeleton, rendered me incapable of walking, and was attended with frequent tremblings, and violent palpitations of the heart. During the extremities of my distress I could not obtain any relief, until I fortunately heard of the great benefit that was dispensed to such miserable objects as myself, by the administration of the above truly excellent medicine, which was a sufficient inducement for me to make a trial of its efficacy: the result of this experiment has been to me a blessing of the first importance, since, after taking your medicine for a short time, I am now completely restored to my health; which induces me for the good of my fellow-creatures to make oath before the Right Honorable the

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Lord Mayor of the City of London; and I shall ever consider Dr. Brodum as the Agent of the Almighty in putting a period to my calamities, and fervently pray, that he may continue to dispense the blessings of health to objects like me, who have long been a stranger to so inestimable a blessing.

Sworn before me, at the Mansion-house,

JAMES SANDERSON, Mayor.

London, February, 9, 1793.

SIR,—In the beginning of March last, as I was sitting in my chair, I was seized with a violent Nervous Complaint, which caused my whole frame to shake, and such a sinking and depression, that I was afraid my life was in danger; when I laid down to rest I felt an intolerable pressure, like an inward suffocation. In this debilitated state, I had the advice of some of the most eminent of the Faculty, but to no purpose, for I got worse rather than better, until hearing of the great virtues of your Nervous Cordial, I was induced to take it, from which I soon found relief by its salutary effects, and after taking it some time, am now restored to perfect health. Therefore, in gratitude to you, Sir, and for the benefit of the afflicted, I humbly request my case may be published, being ready to attest the same to any enquiring person. I am Sir,

Your obliged humble servant,

No. 21, Rosomon-street, Clerkenwell, T. WITHAM.

October 22, 1796.

Witnesses, Richard Hilton, No. 40, John Long, Eli Baylie, No. 39, Rosomon-street.

CHAP. II.

THE HEAD-ACH.

THE Head-ach is sometimes acute and sometimes chronical, and its seat is various. It may be either in the enciphalon, i. e. the contents within side the cranium, viz. the dura and pia mater, and their appendages; and it may be external, in the teguments of the cranium, viz. the scalp and the pericranium, or in the substance of the bones themselves. The causes are various; it may proceed from an inflammation, or a plethora, distending the vessels. The membranous parts are liable to severe rheumatic pains. It may also be intermittent, or owing to the venereal disease. We have likewise nervous and spasmodic head-achs.

If the pain be slight, and affects a particular part, it is called cephalagia; if the whole head, cephalica; if only one side hemicrania; if there be only a fixed pain on the top of the head, which may be covered with the tip of the finger, it is called clavus hysteri-

cus. The general cause is an obstructed circulation through the vessels of the head and stomach; it may sometimes proceed from a bilious tendency in the latter, or any morbid matter absorbed from the external parts of the body to the internal. From the various causes of the disorder, no one method of cure can be recommended, but must be varied as the case requires. If from inflammation or plethora, we must empty the vessels by blood-letting, and lenient purges. If from a rheumatic cause, warm aromatic plasters, or a blister, with anti-rheumatics, may succeed. An intermittent commonly begins in the teeth, and spreads first in the forehead, and afterwards to the back part of the head. During the paroxysm, the urine is clear and crude; but in the interval deposits a copious sediment. In these indications, the Nervous Cordial has never failed being successful; and I do not hesitate to affirm that no one remedy has evinced so salutary an efficacy in the most dreadful stages of the complaint.

Provided the cause is of a venereal tendency, the Botanical Syrup may be recom-

mended with greater propriety. For by expelling the subtle particles of mercury, imbibed by an improper application or assumption, and too frequently from the ignorance of pretenders to the medical science, the means adopted are frequently far more pernicious than the disease itself. The same deleterious effects are too often produced by self-quacking, and the use of family receipts, or injections of mercury, or other minerals, which may ultimately prove baneful to the constitution at large, without assisting the local disease.

CHAP. III.
EPILEPSY.

THIS disease is of a convulsive nature; if hereditary, it is almost impossible to cure; if idiopathic, extremely difficult; and, if sympathetic, may be relieved by removing the disease from which it originated. In epileptic cases, the principal objects are to avert an impending paroxysm, to shorten its continuance when present, and to prevent a future attack. The patient is thrown suddenly on the ground, whence it is called the fallen sickness. It attacks with a lassitude of the whole body, pains in the head, and drowsiness, a sudden deprivation of all sensations, an involuntary emission of urine, and sometimes of semen, and a total forgetfulness of every thing that has happened. If it attack before puberty, it often leaves the subject of its attack at that time; but, when it makes its appearance after the age of twenty, it is seldom cured.

This disease, in itself, is not attended with any immediate danger; but, if it con-

tinue any longer time, or return with much frequency, it often produces very mischievous consequences and effects; such as loss of memory, &c. and sometimes it introduces mere idiotism. An epilepsy appearing soon after birth is probably owing to some injury done to the brain, as the head shoots through the vagina, and is seldom cured. A fright, or sudden passion of the mind will sometimes occasion an epilepsy; worms in children often produce it, by irritating the nervous system of the intestines. In this case, if we can remove the cause, the disease is generally cured. An epilepsy sometimes ends in melancholy, or madness. When it brings on a palsy, or apoplexy, it proves mortal. Sometimes a quartan ague puts an end to it. We have three indications of cure, *First*, to prevent an impending paroxysm; *Secondly*, to shorten it when present; and *Thirdly*, to guard against future attacks. In plethoric habits, evacuation may sometimes be necessary to ward off the fit; but, if the pulse be low and weak, the Nervous Cordial*, or a

* Vide cases inserted at the end of the chapter.

slight emetic, with a strong opiate afterwards: thirty or forty drops, at least, of the tincture bearing this name, and repeated every night for some days.

The following powders may be afterwards taken occasionally: the powder of Valerian, of Peruvian bark, of each 1 oz. of Senna, Antimonial powder, of each 1 drachm; mix them and divide them into thirty doses, of which one may be taken three times a day, in a glass of wine and water.

Cold bathing will likewise at this time be often of essential consequence.

CASES.

The Son of JOHN NEWMAN, ostler, at the White Hart, Newmarket, was afflicted with fits, so that he was quite speechless; by taking Dr. BRØDUM's Restorative Nervous Cordial, was perfectly cured in two months.

Witness, *J. Newman, Newmarket.*

January 7, 1791.

The Son of ROBERT PARKER was violently afflicted with epileptic fits; by taking Dr. BRØDUM's Restorative Nervous Cordial, was perfectly cured in a fortnight.

Witnesses, *Richard Searle, M. Dawson, Linen-Draper, No. 4, Northgate-street, and John Lacksted.*

Frog-Lane, Bath, April 4, 1792.

CHAP. IV.
M A D N E S S.

I CONFESS, that but few opportunities of making observations upon this disease have occurred to me in the course of my practice. Some few, however, have; and in these I have seldom pursued that coercion and complete deprivation of personal liberty which is so warmly recommended by many physicians. If any degree of irritability is present, it will add to that irritability; and in the most irritable habits, it will too much prevent that exercise, and those rural amusements and pure air, which are often of the highest consequence imaginable. The best book on this subject, with which I am acquainted, and which I would therefore recommend, is Bailey's treatise on Mania.

If there be any fever present, it is seated in the brain, and is of the chronic kind. But the best and most immediate dissections have never yet discovered any physical dif-

ference or alteration, between a patient dying under this or any other disease. Dr. Brooke, of St. Luke's hospital, has, with the hope of such a discovery, dissected the brain of many of his patients; but in every instance it proved a useless attempt, and he was never able to ascertain any thing like the proximate cause of the first paroxysm.

The practice pursued at Bethlem hospital is to give drastic purges and emetics every week, with the tonic applications of the cold baths and chalybeates. This last medicine was highly approved of, and much recommended, by my late intimate and worthy friend, Dr. Hugh Smith; but, though I shall ever pay the greatest deference to his judgment, and reflect on his friendship with the highest satisfaction, I cannot avoid adding, that I have found many cases, particularly in young women of delicate habits, and where the disease has been brought on from extreme disappointment, or sudden frights, in which the steel would not agree with the stomach; and in all these cases, I have tried the Nervous Cordial in its stead,

with great advantage to the patient, as well as to my own reputation. Blisters, by their irritation, would I think rather increase the disorder; especially when owing to a violent agitation of the animal spirits. Opiates are highly advantageous, as they diminish whatever irritability is present, and as we should always endeavour to divert the attention of the patient, by a multiplicity of objects, and not permit the mind to be engrossed by one subject, or train of thoughts; for we see that disappointed love, great losses, deep study, or, in short, any thing that thus too largely occupies the attention, is of itself one prime and frequent cause of the disease.

CHAP. V.
OF DEAFNESS.

THE hearing is a sense by which sound is perceived from a trembling motion of the external air beating upon the tympanum, and so moving the internal air by means of the fibres of the auditory nerve that is communicated to the brain. The tympanum, or drum of the ear, is a nervous, round, pellucid membrane of most exquisite sense, separating the outward from the inward ear; and springs, according to some opinions, from the pericranium, to others from the pia mater, to others from the dura mater, and to others from the softer process of the auditory nerve expanded. When it is taken away, a cavity on the inside of it, in which are contained four little bones that are moveable, and which very much conduce to hearing; malleolus, or the little hammer, incus the anvil, stapes the stirrup, and os orbiculare, so called from its round shape. If by any acci-

dent the tympanum is lacerated, the hearing of the ear is irrecoverably lost, therefore let the young surgeon be cautious how or with what he syringes an ear, and be sure to use an ear-syringe, and not one with a long pipe, nor do it too forcibly, lest he deservedly obtain just shame and scandal, and do such mischief as he can never make satisfaction for.

Powers that can impede the undulating air from making a proper impression on the auditory nerve may be the cause of deafness. This occurs in cases where the external passage is corked up with wax, or any other substance. Here the first indication is to soften the wax, by dropping in a little oil, mixed with ox or sheep's gall; and then to syringe with warm water, and a little Sp. Rorismarin.

But there is another and a more common cause of deafness by far than the above. It is debility in the auditory nerve, and an incapacity of exerting its due tone and faculty even when the meatus auditorius, or passage of hearing, is open and

not obstructed. Of fifty cases of deafness that occur every day, forty-nine at least are owing to this source; and here, I confess, I know of no very efficacious remedy, excepting the Nervous Cordial, which I have found succeed, without failure in a single instance, after all the common prescriptions and modes of cure have been tried to no purpose. I have therefore recommended it by way of trial to other medical practitioners of great merit and eminence, and am happy in having the addition of their testimony and support universally in my favour*.

The adoption of cantharides I would not recommend. The cold bath, and sometimes small electrical shocks, may be of use, both in deafness and blindness, when they proceed from paralytic causes. Though I acknowledge, that, among the multiplicity of causes from which deafness may arise, some may defeat the intention of the before-mentioned remedies.

And, as the ear is a delicate organ, and may most easily be injured, I would advise no

* Vide cases at the end of the chapter,

patient to quack or tamper with himself, but immediately to apply to some eminent medical practitioner for advice. My own patients are sensible of the propriety of this observation, and the personal application of their friends to me, whom they know labouring under such complaints, from which they have been relieved, have been very pressing and numerous indeed.

C A S E S.

COPY OF A LETTER TO DR. BRODUM.

DEAR SIR,

I should be totally destitute of gratitude were I to omit returning you my sincere thanks, and taking every possible means of informing the world of my Son's astonishing recovery from a total (and as many of the Faculty pronounced it an incurable) deafness, by applying to you, and taking your Nervous Cordial. It is impossible any one can form an adequate idea of my Son's sensation on being restored to perfect hearing, after having been totally deprived of that sense for upwards of two years. My gratitude to you, Sir, admits not of language; suffice it to say, I regard you as the immediate instrument of Heaven, in recovering my Son from a state which refused to yield to any skill but yours. It is my wish to testify my gratitude in the most ample manner; therefore, if

you think the publication of this letter will do you any service, you have permission to make any use of it you think proper, and I shall always esteem myself happy in testifying how grateful a sense I have of your superior abilities.

SARAH THORP.

Witnesses, *William Bristow*, Printer of the *Kentish Chronicle*, and *Samuel Kingsford*, of *Sturry*, Banker in *Canterbury*.

Sturry, near *Canterbury*, Dec. 11, 1793.

Mr. D——n, a wine-merchant in the City, was deaf several years; by taking the Nervous Cordial was restored to his hearing.

A respectable Lady of *Shard Sutton*, near *Maidstone*, Kent, was afflicted with a Nervous Complaint and total deafness; by taking six bottles of Dr. Brodum's Nervous Cordial (bought at Mr. Blake's, *Maidstone*) was perfectly restored.

July 10, 1794.

A gentleman's Son in *Artillery-street*, in the Borough, had long been afflicted with deafness; by taking Dr. Brodum's Nervous Cordial was perfectly restored to his hearing. (This gentleman does not wish to have his name publicly inserted, but has given permission to the Doctor to refer to his house)

London, Jan. 13, 1795.

THOMAS CAPPS, of East Dereham, Norfolk, was afflicted with a violent noise in his head, and was deaf seven years, which proceeded originally from a Nervous Complaint; by taking Dr. Brodum's Restorative Nervous Cordial, was perfectly cured, and can hear now as well as ever.—I have seen and conversed with Thomas Capps, and believe him to be perfectly cured,

Witness my hand, *Samuel Rash*, Esq. one of his Majesty's justices for the county of Norfolk.

MR. RAYMOND, ship-builder, of Southampton, was afflicted with a Nervous Complaint, and always a noise in his head, which made him quite deaf; by taking Dr. Brodum's Restorative Nervous Cordial, was perfectly cured in three months.

*Another remarkable Instance of Deafness radically cured
through the Virtue of the*

RESTORATIVE NERVOUS CORDIAL.

SIR,—I waited on you for your advice about the 18th of December, being afflicted with a nervous deafness. I promised to let you know if I received benefit. I left word with my nephew, that is apprentice to Mr. *Bristow*, *Canterbury*, that I was better, and if you had not wrote to Mr. *Macmilian* that you expected a line from him, should not have troubled you with a letter, as your skill is too well known to receive any lustre from a single cure. But as it is now six weeks since I left my friends to return to *Scotland*, I have the pleasure to inform you, that the five-

guinea bottle of your *Nervous Cordial*, that I bought at your house has entirely removed the complaint, and I now at the writing of this am recovered from the deafness, for which I return you my most sincere thanks, and am, SIR,

Your very humble servant,

Carsphaine, Scotland,

ESTHER MACMILLAN.

March 21, 1796.

I, THOMAS KENT, at Darington in Sussex, was afflicted with a deafness for twelve years, and had a noise in my ears like the sound of bells, which proceeded from a Nervous Complaint; by applying to Dr. Brodum am perfectly cured by his Restorative Nervous Cordial. I am now sixty years of age, and can hear as well as ever.

Witness my hand,

THOMAS KENT.

Witness, *John Boyce*, at the *Star Inn, Shoreham, Sussex.*

CHAP. VI.

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

IMPERFECT visions may arise from whatever may refract or obstruct the rays of light from falling upon the optic nerve. This may proceed either from a cataract, an opake cornea, or a paralysis of the nerve itself. For the first, nothing but the operation either of couching or extraction can be used, as no medicine will have any salutary effect on the chrysaline lens. Inflammations are the most common causes of the second, from the fluids being too forcibly pushed on, and forming an *error loci*. This must be treated like all other inflammations, and common fomentations of poppy-heads will therefore often be useful. A laxity often remains, however, after the inflammation has subsided, and is sometimes removed with difficulty. The *Collyrium* formed from white vitriol, as a gentle astringent, bids fair to succeed in all such cases.

Issues are likewise of service; but when this plan does not succeed, we may rather suppose it to be of the rheumatic kind, and treat it accordingly. And here the bark and the Nervous Cordial will be of infinite use; but the pulse must direct us what plan to pursue. In strumous opthalmics, the bark has been greatly recommended, particularly by Dr. Fothergill; but Dr. Hugh Smith did not find it so successful. He used the different preparations of chalybeate powders, in solution, which he has often told me never once deceived him. Opacities from specks may be relieved by collyriums of glass and sugar-candy reduced to an impalpable powder, and blown daily into the eye. The nictitation of the eye-lids over this last substance often makes the speck wear away. The opthalma is an inflammation in the tunica albugenea, and the other membranes of the eyes. It is most to be dreaded when an original disease, and may proceed from any internal cause capable of producing an inflammation, but frequently

occurs from accident. When accompanied with the head-ach, it portends blindness. It is sometimes occasioned by the eye-lashes turning inwards, and is then easily cured, by removing the inverted hairs. When a flux of humours attend the complaint, it is relieved by whatever abates the inflammation.

The amaurosis, or gutta serena, is a species of blindness that arises from a palsy of the optic nerve, and is frequently owing to a scrofulous habit. Here the pupil is dilated to its utmost extent. If it contracts and dilates by rubbing, it is a good sign; if, on the contrary it continues immoveable and irritable, we must not expect a cure. An incipient amaurosis may be relieved by bleeding and gentle purges. If there should be any symptoms of inflammation, blisters may be applied to the head, or behind the ears. It sometimes proceeds from a rheumatic cause, and here the Nervous Cordial, or such anti-rheumatics as opium, and antimonial preparations may be taken to advantage. Externally, Hungary water

should be applied as a collyrium. In cases of relaxation, the bark bids fair to be useful. I have often prescribed copper, or a solution of Roman vitriol, used externally as a collyrium, and these, with the assistance of country air and exercise, I have frequently found successful. For inflammation of the eye-lids, the softer animal oils may often prove advantageous; those of poultry, perhaps more particularly so; or, if these cannot be procured, the vegetable oils, free from rancidity, and formed into an ointment with white wax, may be used with equal advantage.

The reason that owls, &c. cannot see distinctly in the day, is because their pupil being exceedingly dilated and incontractible, admits too large a quantity of the rays of light for the purpose of vision. When, on the contrary, the darkness of the evening supervenes, this extreme dilatation, which was so injurious before, will be now highly beneficial, and enable the animal to discriminate the objects more minutely.

CASES.

MARY HAYLOCK, wife of Thomas Haylock, of Ely, Cambridgeshire, lost the sight of one of her eyes; by applying to Dr. Brodum was perfectly cured in six weeks.—Witnesses, *John Vall, John Henry Rose*, Master of the Cambridge Band.

The Son of Mr. Phillips, of Bainton, Northamptonshire, lost his sight; but by applying to Dr. Brodum, he was perfectly restored.—Witness, *R. Lilly*, Stamford.

THOMAS NORWOOD, keeper to his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh, was blind of one eye; but by applying to and taking Dr. Brodum's medicines was perfectly cured.

Hemington, near Oundle.

THOMAS NORWOOD.

TO DR. BRODUM.

SIR,—I return you my sincere thanks for the great cure you have performed on me. I was afflicted with a complaint in my head, which grew so bad, that it entirely took away the sight of one of my eyes, and the other was darkened for a considerable time. Fortunately Dr. Brodum used to visit a gentleman at Standon, and my friend spoke to him about me, to which the Doctor immediately answered, that he would do his endeavour. He couched my eye on the 9th of July, and on the 12th I was able to see, and on the 25th following was quite recovered. I am now

able to get my bread as usual, for which I shall always be bound to pray for the Doctor. Any person doubting the truth may be convinced by applying by a letter, or personally, to any of the witnesses.

EDWARD CLARKE.

Witnesses, *William Durrance*, Bailiff to 'Squire Rook; *John Gutteridge*, Overseer; *William Chapman*, *George Whitaker*, Paper-Miller.

Standon, Hertfordshire.

Copy of a Letter to RICHARD GRAVES, (Brother to the Admiral,) Captain in the Royal Navy.

Late of Hembury Fort, near Honington, Devon, but now at Exeter.

SIR,—Agreeable to your request, I have the honour and pleasure to inform you that I am entirely recovered from my late illness; although too much praise cannot be ascribed to Dr. Brodum's medicines, in working so wonderful a cure in so short a period, still I have you to thank, Sir, for your obliging condescension in answering my first letter in so gentleman-like a manner, and look on you as the principal that my health is restored; for had I not been encouraged by you, Sir, to trust myself under Dr. Brodum's care, I should to this moment have laboured under the dreadful disorder. I can assure you, Sir, it is not in my power to do justice to Dr. Brodum's merit; as to his medicines, they are most excellent. I will leave you to judge, Sir; after being afflicted for upwards of *six years*, under so dreadful a scorbutic complaint, as to occasion

large tumors in my legs and several parts of my body, to deprive me of hearing and nearly my sight, my nerves affected almost to madness, for which I was under the care of some of the most eminent of the faculty, at an expence of upwards of *three hundred and fifty pounds*, without receiving a shadow of benefit; nay, I found my disorder increase under their hands: to be cured by Dr. Brodum in less than *six weeks* appears to me little short of a miracle; his skill as a physician, and his treatment as a gentleman, shall ever be remembered by me with gratitude never to be erased. I shall use my utmost assiduity to recommend Dr. Brodum's medicine to my brother-officers.

I am, dear Sir, with the utmost esteem, your most obedient humble servant,

CHARLES HANBY.

Dec. 1797, Manchester-square.

CHAP. VII.

CONSUMPTION.

AN opinion has been entertained by Shirk, Ringlus, Willis, and some others, that many have been afflicted with consumption for the space of between thirty and forty years, without interruption, and that without its having any fatal influence on their lives till the complete termination of such period. Having so much time, therefore, allowed to attend to the disease, and remove it in its origin, how obviously clear is it that those who have any such symptoms in their constitution should make immediate application to some medical professor of eminence. The success I have met with myself in this complaint is founded on a long experience, and testified by a host of witnesses, who have done me the honor to place themselves under my care. The cure of this complaint, in a great measure, depends upon the regimen which is observed by the patient, and the most alarming symptoms

will subside by a perseverance in adopting such regimen.

Mild balsamics, conveyed into the lungs by inspiration, will be of great service when ulcers are formed, and proper exercise, fresh air, and bark taken freely, will accelerate the progress of the cure. The columbo-root is an excellent substitute for the latter medicine when it cannot be employed, and blunts the acrimony of the juices, at the same time that it improves the appetite.

The observation of the celebrated Dr. Fothergill deserves particular attention, who very justly remarks, that medicine at the commencement of the disorder is the surest way to relief. To elucidate his observation, a cough is occasioned by acrid serum, which, if not soon removed, will produce an inflammation, and that, for want of resolution, will soon prove insurmountable*. Too late application in these

* This last mentioned subject being too voluminous to discuss in the present confined limits, I beg leave to refer the reader to a work just published, entitled, "A Treatise on the Cough."

instances is productive of the worst of consequences.

When the inflammation is considerable, bleeding is serviceable, and the expectoration is increased by the following medicine:

R. Gum Arabic, in Pulv.	3 ss
Myrrh.	3 j
Scillæ P P	gr. vj
Nit. Depurat.	3 ss
Sacch. Alb.	3 ss
m f. Pulv.	

Divide. in chart. No. xij, Cap. 1, ter. die cum Cyath. Tinct. Rosar.

The above prescription continue three weeks, and then re-commence the Nervous Cordial.

Acids, in this disease, cool the blood, and quench the thirst, especially those of a vegetable nature, as apples, oranges, lemons, &c. the quantity must be regulated by the strength of the stomach of the patient, and his inclination.

Sydenham, in consumptive cases, says, the best physician is a horse, but enfeebled patients should consider, that, by

taking cold, or enduring too great fatigue, they may receive more injury than benefit. Consumptive patients should indulge themselves in riding with the greatest caution, otherwise, instead of facilitating, they may retard their cure; but if, after such exercise, their spirits are improved, their appetite return, and their freedom of breathing increase, they may continue the exercise, provided they abide by the above instructions.

Women's milk, if drawn from the breast, is of great service, and next to it asses' milk, from its abounding with sweet serum.—Goats' and cows' milk, have, likewise, in these cases, been attended with excellent effects: these animals should be fed on vegetables best calculated and conducive to health.

Night sweats, shortness of breath, hectic heats, and spitting of blood, are all removed by a perseverance in taking the Botanical Syrup, which I again with confidence recommend as productive of the best of consequences in every species of consumptions.

THE ATROPHY.

OR NERVOUS CONSUMPTION.

THIS disorder, though arising from different causes, and advanced to different degrees, is, in fact, notwithstanding the variety of symptoms, but of one and the same nature. It is occasioned by the organs of digestion being weakened, and is known by a decrease of strength, deprivation of appetite, little or no fever, shortness of breath, and the generally high but inconstant colour of the urine.

Children are frequently afflicted with this disease from the sudden change of their aliment, in being taken from the breast to subsist on more solid food, when their legs become pendulous, their habit flaccid, their skin corrugated, and their appetite insatiable. This disorder is totally different from the rickets, or that leanness that occurs from the breast not affording a proper subsistence.

When this disorder results from a diarrhœa, fluor albus, diabetes, gonorrhœa, &c.

the one ultimately depends on the removal of the original disease. When caused by indigestion, as frequently happens to children and aged persons, gentle doses of calomel and rhubarb should be prescribed, alternately changing it for stomachics and warm prespiratives. Irritating purges, by inflaming the bowels, should be carefully avoided.

The cure of this disease will be greatly accelerated by a regular course of the Nervous Cordial, and the whole Materia Medica cannot supply a more efficacious medicine. Twenty or thirty drops of elixir of vitriol, taken twice a day in a glass of wine and water, will be found extremely beneficial.

Patients, in this disease, should amuse themselves as much as possible, and as serenity of mind is, in this instance, a grand point towards the re-establishment of health, they should adopt such amusements, and select such company, as they know, from the nature of their disposition, will afford them the greatest pleasure.

The king's evil, the asthma, the scurvy, the venereal disease, &c. causing a consumption, proper attention should be paid to the original malady.

When extraordinary evacuations are the cause, nature should not be controlled, but the strength preserved by the administration of such restoratives as the Nervous Cordial, with the assistance of gentle exercise and salutary diet. In these cases a decoction of sarsaparilla, saloop, chalybeate waters, and bark, are powerful assistants.

In persons of an irritable habit, the spasmodic affections should be removed by opiates, mucilaginous substances, gentle glutinous astringents, bark, and medicines, agreeably to the nature of the symptoms of the disease.

The circulation, in scrofulous and cancerous cases, should be reduced as low as the patient's state of health is capable of bearing. A thin light diet, made of jellies, from vegetable and animal substan-

ces, should then be preferred, and, as corroborants, the bark and vitriolic elixir.

Sarsaparilla, with a milk diet, may be recommended. When the complaint proceeds from a venereal infection, but in no stage of the disorder, let it derive its influence from what origin it may, is there so safe, so innocent, so efficacious a prescription as the two medicines above recommended, viz. the *Nervous Cordial* and *Botanical Syrup*.

CASES.

SIR,

I return you my sincere thanks for the cure you have performed on me: I was in a deep decline and could scarce walk, but by taking *Dr. BRODUM'S Botanical Syrup*, I was restored to perfect health in the space of three weeks.

JOHN GARRAT.

Witnesses, *Wm. Harper*, wool-stapler, *R. Lilly, J. Somersfield, J. Perkins, Alex. Mitchell.*

St. Martin's, Stamford Baron.

Mrs. WINSOR, the wife of Mr. Winsor, formerly of Yeovil, but now of Worcester, Baker, being for some time in a very weak state, with shortness of breath, having

no sleep, and loss of flesh, insomuch that every one thought she was in a lingering decline, was advised to apply to Dr. Brodum, at Sherborne, who made a perfect cure of her in six weeks, by administering his Restorative Nervous Cordial.

Any person doubting of the above, may be satisfied of the same, by applying to Mr. Winsor, at Worcester.

Another Proof of the Efficacy of Dr. Brodum's Medicines.

George Hunt, Jun. carpenter of *Alysford*, near *Maidstone, Kent*, was afflicted with a Nervous Complaint and a decline; he was so debilitated as to be incapable of rising out of his bed without assistance: by taking Dr. Brodum's medicines was perfectly cured. G. HUNT.

Any person doubting the truth of this, by writing to Mr. Hunt, may be fully satisfied.

Elizabeth Williams, of Westdean, near Chichester, Sussex, was in a decline for some time; by applying to Dr. Brodum, and taking his Nervous Cordial, was perfectly cured.—Witness her Sister,

ANN PENNELS.

St. Martin's Lane, Chichester, Sussex.

In gratitude to you and for the good of my fellow-creatures, I do hereby testify, that my daughter, Elizabeth Wood, of Berwick in Elmet, near Leeds, was in a decline, and her legs swelled in an extraordinary manner; by taking

five bottles of Dr. Brodum's Nervous Cordial, was perfectly cured, and is now as hearty as ever she was in her life.—As witness my hand,

ELIZABETH WOOD, Sen.

Witness, *Theop. Stead*, of the *Old Swan, Call-lane, Leeds.*

W. SHOTTER, journeyman to Mr. Gleed, shoe-maker, in High-street, Southampton, was in a decline, which brought him so low as to oblige him to walk with a crutch, and every one thought him past recovery; but he was perfectly cured in three months by Dr. Brodum's Nervous and Restorative Cordial, and is now in as good health and spirits as ever, and as able to work. The truth of which will be acknowledged by Mr. Gleed to any that are doubtful.

CHAP. VIII.

THE JAUNDICE.

NATURE has formed a great apparatus for the foundation of bile, which is of essential service in the animal œconomy, but when it flows in too considerable quantities, or possesses too much viscosity, the certain consequence is the Jaundice. The disease frequently occurs from obstructions, small stones, or spasms in the biliary ducts, inflammation or scirrhus, and often proceeds from an impeded influx of the bile into the duodenum, and an absorption of it into the circulation, whereby the serous parts of the blood are tinged, and will be visible in the more pellucid parts, as the white of the eyes. The urine being loaded with it, will be very high coloured, and will dye a cloth of a saffron hue; the faces will be white for want of bile to colour them, and a dropsy often succeeds, the parts becoming relaxed for want of

nourishment. The causes are various; they may either proceed from calculi or spasms in the biliary ducts, or inflammation, or a pituitous lentor. If, from the first cause, we must endeavour to relax the ducts, that the stone may pass into the duodenum; for this purpose we advise blood-letting, opiates, and clysters, till the pain is eased, and such medicines as will keep the body open; afterwards a course of Bath waters may be employed advantageously. We may have violent pains in the loins, from calculi passing through the ducts, which may lie in such a situation as not totally to obstruct the passage of the bile, therefore will be unattended with jaundice. Salt of tartar will dissolve gall-stones, as will soap-lees, and the bile of vipers. Violent passion, or the cholic, acts by inducing a spasm upon the ducts; this spasm will be but relieved by the course of medicines noticed above, and when the cholic passion subsides, the jaundice will subside likewise. Stomach cathartics, aloetics, and saponaceous me-

dicines, will be necessary, and form the regular routine of practice among physicians; but, when these medicines are found to fail, I would advise, from a conviction of its utility, the immediate use of the Nervous Cordial.

The other remedies to be used for peripneumonia notha, will, in common, be adviseable in this case, as the general cause and cure is one and the same thing, the seat of the disease only constituting the difference. Afterwards the body is strengthened by exercise, &c. the Nervous Cordial being still continued.

The languor, inactivity, and indolence, so common in the jaundice, arise from a want of bile in the first passages, whereby no intimate union of our food can be effected, from whence want of digestion and nutrition, which, of course, must produce general debility.

A dropsy will often succeed a long continued jaundice, in consequence of this debility, and is only to be removed by removing first of all the jaundice that pro-

duced it, and afterwards by the application and use of those tonic medicines which are recommended in cases when the dropsy is idiopathic, or uncompounded with any other disease.

C A S E S.

I return you my sincere thanks for the great cure you have performed on me. I was afflicted with the scurvy and dropsy, and likewise the yellow jaundice; my legs and body were swelled in an amazing manner; at last it fell on my lungs, so that I could hardly breathe; I thought every moment would be my last; I tried many remedies, but all to no purpose, and every body thought I could not live many days; but, by the blessing of God, Dr. Brodum, by his skill and Botanical Syrup, made a perfect cure of me in a short time, which I am ready to attest on oath, either personally or by letter. Witness my hand,

THOMAS TOBITT,

Miller, at Mr. *Stovill's* mill, *Steyning*, *Sussex*.

Witnesses to the above, *H. Leggatt*, Butcher, *Steyning*,
John Curtis, Ironmonger.

The wife of William Welling, of Breeding, near Steyning, was afflicted with convulsions in her stomach, and the yellow jaundice, likewise the gravel, with which she had before been laid up for six months, when she was given

over by the other doctors, who told her that they did not know what to give her more. We can declare she did not experience, for six months, one night's rest, not even three hours ease together, but always laid screaming and crying, praying to the Lord to take her out of her misery, which all her neighbours know; but through the mercy of God, we heard of the great skill of Dr. Brodum with his Nervous Cordial, and what cures he had done to people. He was sent for, and was so kind to tell her the complaints exactly, before she spoke; he likewise told her, that she might make herself easy, for when all Doctors had given her over, there was a Doctor above which had not, and, with the blessing of God, he would recover her. Any person doubting the above, may have the fullest satisfaction by applying to

CATHERINE EDWARDS.

Witness, *Richard Goddard*, Schoolmaster.

CHAP. IX.

BILIOUS COMPLAINTS.

THE burning bilious fever in the West Indies, that is often called the yellow fever, frequently attacks the Europeans, who indulge to excess, and become victims to this fatal disease, through not guarding against the heats and dews that are general in that part of the universe. It generally occurs suddenly, and commences with a sense of debility and extreme lowness of spirits: these symptoms are accompanied with a greater or lesser degree of chilness, giddiness, pains in the head and loins, and trembling of the hands. As the paroxysm encreases, the nausea becomes more violent, and there is generally vomited a considerable quantity of bile.

This subject is so copious, that volumes might be written to elucidate the various causes by which it is produced; but, as the most expressive language that was ever conveyed on paper could not give so com-

petent an idea of the virtues of the Nervous Cordial, as the perusal of the following cases, the publication of the truth is preferred in the instance in question, to elegant or sublime expressions.

The following attestations are distinguished by a veracity that must soon convince, even the incredulous, to an implicit belief of their truth.

CASES.

TO W. BRODUM. M. D.

At the desire of Mr. Metralcourt, I forward his case to you.

Richard Crutwell, Printer, Bath.

SIR,—The wonderful good effects of your Restorative Nervous Cordial I shall ever be proud to acknowledge, either in public or private. I know your repute, and the salutary effects of your medicine are too well established to need any attestation of mine, but gratitude induces me to cause to be published the following wonderful cure performed by the administration of your Nervous Cordial, for the sake of my friends, and the public in general, who labour under similar complaints, that they may in like manner make application to you, before their complaint gets to such an alarming pitch, as to be almost past recovery.

I was afflicted with a nervous and bilious complaint; which affected very severely my head and hearing, with a continual palpitation of my heart, in such a trembling state as to prevent the exertion of my professional talents, (as a dancing master,) on which rests my dependence for support; at length my breath became short and hectic, and my whole frame disordered. I was then advised to drink the waters and bathe, which I also did, to no purpose; at last, by the blessing of God, and by taking your Restorative Nervous Cordial, I am happily and thoroughly re-established in my former state of health.

St. James's Parade, Bath, C. METRALT COURT.

June 26, 1795.

I, EDWARD FORD, was afflicted with a bilious complaint for some time, my face quite yellow, my breath very short, and at last my body began to swell, and my appetite failed me, which prevented my walking: after trying the most eminent physicians to no effect, by taking Dr. Brodum's Nervous Cordial, was perfectly restored in two months, which case I particularly wish to have published for the sake of others, my fellow creatures, who labour under such painful disorders.

EDWARD FORD, *Whitstable.*

Witness, *John Terry, Bethersden, near Ashford.*

Any person doubting the above cure, by applying personally or by letter, (post-paid,) to Edward Ford, at the Ship, Whitstable, near Canterbury, may be satisfied of the same.

CHAP. X.

DISEASES OF THE LIVER.

THE hepatitis, or inflammation of the liver, is known by a pungent pain in the region of that viscus, shooting towards the throat and clavicle. It is sometimes attended with a dry cough, vomiting, loss of strength, quick pulse, and a tention of the hypochondrium. Sometimes the eyes and skin are yellow, and the urine saffron coloured, accompanied with costiveness and difficulty of breathing. This disease is very frequent in the East Indies.

The liver as a gland secretes the bile, a fluid of the greatest consequence to the animal œconomy, since, without it, the great work of digestion cannot be performed. There are two species of it, the cystic and hepatic, of which the latter is the strongest. It is a natural soap, composed of oil, water, and alkaline salt, which is capable of uniting oily and mucilaginous substances into one mass. Painters sometimes use

the bilious juice for mixing some viscid matters that nothing else will dissolve. Inflammation of the liver is attended with severe pain under the short ribs, a full quick tense pulse, and the symptoms of inflammation in general. It terminates and is cured in all the various ways of other inflammations. If the tumour suppurate and point externally, it may be treated as a common abscess, and be opened. If it burst, and the contents fall into the abdomen, a purulent ascites is the consequence. If it ends in a schirrus, it produces what is called the black Jaundice, a disease well known by the black lead colour cast upon the countenance, which is generally, therefore, esteemed a dangerous symptom, though in some instances thought favourable of by Van Swieten, who relates the case of a person labouring under this disease, that was cured by living upon vegetables only.

In diseases of the liver, proceeding from inflammation, large and repeated bleedings from the arm, or the region of the liver itself, by the application of leeches, will

be always found useful. To this may be added the topical application of emollient liniments and fomentations. Internally small doses of calomel, so as not to excite ptyalism, combined with opium and rhubarb, will be highly beneficial, and it forms the common mode of practice pursued in those countries where hepatic diseases are most frequent. Here likewise the Nervous Cordial will be highly advantageous, as will be found in perusing the following

C A S E.

I return you my sincere thanks for the cure I have received. I have been afflicted with an inflammation of the liver for three years, was always in pain and misery, and my face was as yellow as saffron; I applied to many eminent physicians, but all to no purpose; I fortunately consulted you, when you told me the nature of my case, and informed me I had the stone in the gall, which proved a fact: by taking your medicines a week, I spit up stones as large as a small bean, of which I am now perfectly recovered, and am able to do my business the same as if nothing had ever ailed me. Witness my hand, WILLIAM CARVER,

Blacksmith, *St. Martin's Parish, Lewes.*

Witnesses, *Richard Tabitt, Schoolmaster, Maidstone, Kent;* and *Thomas Whapham, Cooper.*

CHAP. XI.

A S T H M A.

THE asthma is a disease of the lungs, and is divided into two species, the humoural, pituitous or moist, and the spasmodic, dry, nervous, or convulsive. Persons of a sanguine habit are most subject to it, or those with small vessels or strait chests. It generally occurs after the prime of life, but may take place at any age. It is generally preceded by a disinclination to motion, loss of appetite, oppression, flatulency at the stomach, and frequent eructations. The succeeding symptoms are the cheeks becoming red, eyes growing prominent, and such a sense of suffocation, that the patient can only breathe in an erect posture, and is scarcely able to speak or expectorate.

A casual and slight difficulty of breathing is called a dispnoea; when this dispnoea, or difficulty of breathing, is more habitual and confirmed, it is denominated asthma,

and in its worst state an orthopnœa. The disease is owing to a spasmodic constriction upon the lungs, and is without expectoration. The antispasmodics, as assafœtida, in large doses, with volatiles, and other stimulating medicines in the fit, will be of service. After this paroxysm has ceased, decoction of bark, pure air, exercise, &c. will be necessary to prevent a return. If it is owing to a hydrops pectoris, nothing but the operation for the empyema can relieve it. The Nervous Cordial has, however, even in this case, but more particularly so in cases proceeding from other causes, proved advantageous, when given in a morning. New milk and a small quantity of old rum, taken on first rising from bed, has been often recommended. Tar-water will likewise, at times, succeed, and I have often witnessed its periodical returns completely prevented by the free use of the Peruvian bark, though this is a medicine in general disrepute, in cases where respiration is in the least affected, and physicians are very scrupulous in the recommendation and use of it.

CASE.

SIR,

I was afflicted with an asthma on my lungs, and a bilious complaint; likewise the gravel and stone, and at last with a dropsy and the jaundice; my body and legs were swelled amazingly, my face was as yellow as saffron, and my breath became so short, that I thought every succeeding moment would be my last. My relations and neighbours thought it was out of the power of man to do me service; but by taking your Nervous Cordial five weeks, through the blessing of God, I am perfectly recovered. Therefore, I think it not only my duty to acknowledge the service you have done me, but to inform the public, for the benefit of others who may labour under the same or any disease similar to those from which I am happily restored.

WILLIAM GILLINGHAM.

Witness, *Baisly Redhead*, Gentleman Farmer, *Wimblington Toll-bar*, near *March*, *Cambridgeshire*.

CHAP. XII.

THE DROPSY.

A DROPSY is a preternatural collection of watery fluid, either received into the cavities of the body, collected between the duplicatures of some of the membranes, or stagnating in the cells of the membrana adiposa; it may be either partial or universal; if general, it is in the cellular membrane, and it is called anasarca; if partial, it is confined to some cavity of the body only; if its seat is in the abdomen, it is called ascites; if in any other part, it takes its name from its situation. The inner superficies of our parts have an exhalation of fluid, or lymph, which, if not re-absorbed, is accumulated in two great quantities; this may be occasioned by various and different causes, some of the chief of which seem to be as follow: *first*, from a relaxation of the solids and dis-

solution of the fluids; *secondly*, from a diseased state of the viscera from drinking; *thirdly*, from any hindrance to the free transit of the blood from the arteries to the veins, whereby a rupture of the small lymphatic vessels will be produced, and their contents infused into the cavities they open into, and by stagnating and accumulating they will dilate and distend them. A dropsy is frequently the consequence of a diseased liver, because, where the secretion of the bile is obstructed, the digestion will be weakened, the nutrition of the body, of course, lessened, the solids thereby relaxed and debilitated, and the fluids, of course, greatly impoverished; or some have imagined it to proceed from re-absorbed bile attenuating and dissolving the crassamentum. A dropsy succeeds a long intermittent, from the laxity and debility brought upon the whole animal system; gravid women are subject to swelled legs from the pressure of the uterus on the iliac veins, whereby they are prevented from discharging their con-

tents, as fractured limbs are odematous from the pressure of the bandages; also asthmatic people who labour under ulcerations and infarctions of the lungs or viscera, from the blood not being well and duly elaborated in the lungs. The difficulty of breathing which attends an anasarca is owing to the cellular membrane of the lungs being loaded with water, whereby their expansion is impeded; in ascites, it arises from the diaphragm being pressed upwards. The effects of a collection of water will be different according to the part affected. In a leucophlegmatic patient, the thighs, legs, and feet, swell from the gravitation of the fluid downwards; in this case the advantage, by small crucial incisions, is very apparent, the dyspnoea being frequently relieved immediately. By the pressure upon the lungs and diaphragm in a dropsy, respiration is greatly diminished, the urine is made but in small quantities, high coloured, and lixivial from the oil and salt not being properly diluted; in time, the stagnate fluids, from their close

confinement become acrimonious, whence a slow fever, peripneumonia, ulcers, gangrenes, bleeding at the nose, mortifications of the viscera, and at length death. The common cause of sudden death is suffocation by the fluids being determined to the lungs, wherefore we should never suffer our patient to lie horizontally, but in a posture between sitting and lying.

The indications of cure are three:

First, to investigate and remove the cause: *secondly*, to evacuate the water; and *thirdly*, to strengthen the habit and prevent a future collection.

By enquiring into the cause, we may be able to make a just prognostic, but we must make it a rule never to hope for a cure where it is owing to dram-drinking; for here the internal organs are parboiled, and it would be as easy to unboil a piece of meat as to effect a cure. Sydenham speaks highly of vomits, and as they discharge a large quantity of serum from the mouth, fauces, and stomach, they seem likely to be of use; but Dr. Smith

has seldom found them to answer. In an encysted dropsy, nothing can be expected from them. Both they and cathartics should be given in free doses, according to the strength of the patient. As they act by their stimulus, occasioning a flow of humours to the parts, the more considerable their effect the greater advantage to be expected from them. Elaterium, (as the Doctor expresses it) works even to the fingers ends; it operates first by vomit, and afterwards by stool; from three to six gallons of water have been evacuated, where the constitution can bear it; no hydragogue equals it, both in the ascites and anasarca; scammony given in small doses, and increased according to the strength of the patient, is frequently attended with success; it works gently, and has been of service where the elaterium has failed; diuretics are of uncertain operation; the most efficacious are alkaline and neutral-salts, cantharides, &c. (vid. Formulæ) as by these the blood will be induced to part with its aqueous parts; small quan-

ties of calomel, as a diuretic, are much recommended. By joining stimulus to some diuretic, such as mustard, horseradish, &c. the circulation will be greatly promoted. Salivation has proved efficacious, but this can be only tried in the ascites, in young persons where the constitution is sound, and all other methods have been attempted in vain. Another method is, by promoting perspiration; this is to be attempted by Dover's powder; the composition is as follows:

R. Opii Colat.	3 ss
Salis Nitri	
Tart. Vitriol ana	3 ii
Ipecac. Glycirrh. aa	3 j m.

Dose 3 ss. ad. 3 i. 3 j contains grv. of opium.

The ipecac. and opium counteract each other; the former stimulates very powerfully, the latter allays very powerfully all sense of irritation. Ipecacuanha thus given, is taken into the circulation, and stimulates the small series of vessels; it never weakens, yet is always the most certain

sudorific we have; v gr. of opium thus given do not exert their soporific qualities so much as one grain by itself; if it does not promote perspiration, it attacks the kidneys, and occasions a most copious discharge of urine, but, like every other medicine in a dropsy, it must not be depended upon as infallible; it is to be found in Dover's Treatise on the Gout. Dr. Ward's sweat, which is opium and hellebore, act upon the same principle. The colchicum (meadow saffron) Dr. Smith has twice found useful. It acts by irritating the kidneys, and producing large quantities of water; it is also serviceable as a pectoral in asthmatic cases; it is given in the form of an oxymel, but does not occasion sickness as the squills.

R. Colychi ʒ
Acet. lbj. diger et colat. ad
Mell. Anglic. lbss. f. oxymel.

The juice of artichoke leaves given ʒ ss ter die has been successful. Some have been cured by a resolute abstinence from all liquors, living only upon a toast dip-

ped in brandy, laid upon the tongue, which promoted a flow of saliva, but few have resolution equal to this. The reason the liver is more injured by spirituous liquors than any other viscus, is from a portion of liquor being conveyed directly to it from the stomach, by the vasa brevia, besides what is carried there in common with the rest of the viscera by the circulation.—Emetics and cathartics, if they do not evacuate great quantities of water, ought not to be persisted in, as they only weaken the patient without any advantage.

If we cannot procure a discharge by the natural outlets, we must make use of artificial ones; such as scarifications, paracentesis, the empyema, and blisters.

When the scarifications are used, they should be crucial incisions of the size of an orifice after bleeding, one on each side of the leg, or on the scrotium, and made in this form; they give room to the descending fluids, continue open, cause but little pain to the patient, and are not liable to become gangrenous, which large inci-

sions are very apt to do. Tapping is never useful where drinking is the cause, but often hastens death. In the dropsy of the ovary, it may be useful as a palliative. I once had a case where the navel burst when the patient was very full, and remained open, whereby the water oozed out as fast as it collected, and she lived a number of years; I think it might succeed more frequently if it were used earlier, but, by being postponed, the viscera become affected from the quantity of the extraneous fluid. Blisters, though they discharge the water, are with great difficulty disposed to heal, and sometimes mortify, therefore are not always recommended; if they are applied it must be to the most depending part. The operation for the empyema is used when the water is collected in the cavity of the thorax; should we succeed by any of these methods in evacuating the water, we must endeavour to prevent a return, by bracing up the solids, and invigorating the fluids with the use of cordial bark, bitters, chalybeates, &c.

The tympanum is a distention of the belly by air, either lodged in the intestines or cavity of the abdomen. No fluctuation of the water can here be perceived, but the belly, on being struck, sounds hollow like a drum. A corrupted viscus is sometimes the cause, or else its seat is in the colon, which may be known by the swelling frequently changing sides, and following the course of the gut. The cure is very difficult, as the tone of the parts is destroyed by the distention and consequent relaxation, gentle stomachics, cathartics, and clysters. The aromatic pill, with ginger tea, and warm carminatives, will palliate, but a cure is seldom effected. I have sometimes tried bark clysters, but without much success. The paracentesis may palliate, but nothing further. Dr. Mead recommended cauteries and blisters to the abdomen, but I should imagine the above methods promise fairer.

Dr. Hunter is diametrically opposite in opinion to Dr. Fothergill, who advises the operation to be made without waiting for

any great distention, as soon as there is a sufficient quantity of water collected to render it practicable.

Dr. Baker supports the arguments advanced by Dr. Fothergill, and urges the necessity of an early operation.

CASES.

TO W. BRODUM, M. D.

SIR,

Next to God, my grateful thanks are due to you, for having, through your skill and advice, happily rescued me from the brink of the grave, to which I had been reduced by the Dropsy, which for a year swelled my legs and body in a manner that was not only truly alarming in itself, but frightful to be seen. It was in vain that I sought relief from an eminent physician at Cambridge, and other gentlemen of the faculty. My breath became very short, and my whole frame exceedingly weak, and every one despaired of my life; by taking Dr. Brodum's Restorative Nervous Cordial; however, in a few months, I was enabled to walk, and to the surprise of all my friends, I soon found myself re-established in my health, which, by the blessing of Divine Providence, I have ever since fully enjoyed, without any return whatever of the dreadful complaint I laboured under. I can now attend to my busi-

ness as well as ever, and I shall have a pleasure, in justice to you, for the information of my fellow creatures, to communicate any father particulars that any one may require of me, or wish to know of the astonishing cure I have received from you.

AMBROSE FROST.

Witnesses, *John Clements, John Frost, Swaffham, near Newmarket.*

A REMARKABLE CASE.

The following extraordinary cure, performed in Liverpool by Dr. BRODUM'S Nervous Cordial, was communicated to Messrs. Merrit and Wright, Printers of the Phoenix Paper, with an express wish that it might be published for the benefit of the afflicted.

A Child belonging to Mr. Molynaux, of this place, had been afflicted for a considerable time with a very dangerous dropsy in the head, which threatened inevitable death, and thought absolutely incurable by several very respectable Gentlemen of the Faculty. After trying a great variety of means recommended by different friends, he was at last induced to try Dr. BRODUM'S *Nervous Cordial*, by taking a few bottles of which the child was, to the astonishment of every one, restored to perfect health.

PETER JONAS.

Witnesses to the authenticity of the case, *John Stringer, Charles Kent.*

Letter from a Lady at Portsmouth, to Dr. BRODUM.

SIR,—I think it my duty to inform you, that by taking your Nervous Cordial and Botanical Syrup for the space of ten weeks, I was perfectly cured of a dreadful nervous complaint, the scurvy, and a most inveterate dropsy, for which I had the advice of the first men of the Faculty without receiving any benefit whatever. Dr. Silver, of Portsmouth, informed me my disorder would never be cured, but fortunately your Guide to Old Age was lent me by a lady of my acquaintance, wherein I saw several complaints cured, similar to mine, by your medicine. I immediately made trial of the same, and was cured in the above time. I am, Sir, with gratitude, your humble servant,

E. STILL—TON.

May 18, 1798.

Mrs. JEWELL, Linen-draper, opposite the Royal Oak, Chatham, was afflicted six years with a complication of disorders, which baffled the skill of several persons in the profession; her body was swelled in a violent manner, so as to be called by some the dropsy, some a bilious complaint, &c. her legs were in such a situation as at the ancles to spread over the shoes at times; she was afraid from an oppression in her breast of being choaked for want of breath. In this condition, her life became a burthen, being hopeless of any relief from medicine; but fortunately applying to Dr. Brodum, was perfectly recovered by his Nervous Cordial.

Any person, questioning the authenticity, may, on application, or by letter, (post paid) receive any satisfaction.

CHAP. XIII.

THE GOUT.

PHYSICIANS have defined the Gout or Arthritis to be an inflammation in the joints. It is caused by an intemperate living, and a want of that activity which would otherwise preserve the patient from those acute pains that are the inseparable companions of this disease, and sometimes originates from being too much addicted to wine, women, gluttony; hence epicureans are seldom without this troublesome companion. Intense study, excessive perturbation of mind, will likewise occasion the most violent paroxysms of this disease.

Dr. Hales has affirmed, that the gross tartarine gouty particles produce obstructions of an inflammatory nature, in the feet and hands, where the blood has the least circulation, from being farthest from the fountain of life, the heart.

A redundancy of humours and weakness in the joints are certainly the primary

causes of the Gout. The general seat of this disorder is in the limbs, when it seldom proves fatal; but when it occupies the main trunk, the worst of consequences may with reason be apprehended.

The Gout is divided into two classes, the regular and irregular. The regular Gout is when it is seated in the extremities of the body, and affects the tendons, nerves, membranes, ligaments, and joints, and the symptoms increase and subside with alternate pain and pleasure to the patient.

The irregular Gout is when the paroxysms occur at uncertain periods, when the symptoms vary, and the disease takes different positions in the human frame, as in the stomach, brain, &c. thereby threatening a speedy dissolution.

The opinion of different professors, concerning the Gout, I here annex for the satisfaction of my readers.

Dr. Stevens earnestly endeavours to prove, that the humours of the Gout are more of an acid than alkaline nature.

Dr. Taceonus, in his experiments of the mucilage of the joints of both men and brutes, concluded that the humour was sometimes of the one, and sometimes of the other nature.

Dr. Hunter thinks the ossious matter is separated by minute arteries, and thrown upon the membranes, and that this separation is increased or diminished agreeably to the state of the *vis vitæ*.—He farther observes, that the formation of chalk-stones is occasioned by the redundancy of ossious matter that is produced in this disease.

The Gout, if not hereditary, seldom attacks young men, women, or children, or indeed makes its appearance until the patient is nearly forty years of age, and sometimes not till the positive decline of life. Corpulent persons are the most subject to it. The pain increases with the approach of night, and diminishes at the return of day. The longer the interval, the more severe the paroxysm. This disease usually returns every spring and autumn.

Sydenham, in his regimen for the Gout, advises the patient to take no more food than he can with ease digest, nor less than is positively necessary for the preservation of his spirits.

The appetite will determine the quality and quantity of food requisite, and that which the patient is most partial to is easiest of digestion. Mead is an unexceptionable cordial. Although the Gout is ranked among incurable diseases, yet the Nervous Cordial has been prescribed with much relief to several patients who have been afflicted with it, and I can affirm that those who are inclined to make the desirable experiment will find it a most admirable assuager of those intense pains that are the inseparable concomitants of this disease. Pitcairn and Exmuller recommend emetics as singularly serviceable. Bleeding is requisite for those who are of a plethoric habit of body, or leeches applied to the hæmorrhoidal veins, and cupping is extremely proper for others of a moist habit.

Astringent, cooling, and saturnine, applications, applied externally, afford a temporary relief, but, producing a contraction of the parts, are so dangerous, as often to be attended with the most fatal effects; thirty or forty drops of laudanum, if taken at bed-time, will relieve the pain, increase the perspiration, and advance the crisis of this disease. Astringent preparations from steel remove excretions, and too frequently produce dropsies. Camphorated spirit of wine, and bags of dry ingredients, sprinkled with it, are proper in all stages of the disease, and may be used by persons of every species of constitution. Galbanum and camphor, formed into a cerate, are likewise extremely efficacious, if applied in the height of the paroxysm, after bleeding; as is the soap plaster, where there is a large portion of camphor.

The feet should never be washed with warm water before the commencement of the fit, as it greatly enhances the pain, nor ever neglected afterwards, as then it is really of essential service. Perspiration

ought always to be promoted largely, for which purpose the part affected should be carefully wrapt in wool, fur, or flannel of the softest texture.---The inhabitants of Lancashire, and other parts of England, deem wool an infallible specific, and, having carded and combed it with the greatest care, apply a considerable quantity to the part affected, which they fasten on with a skin of the softest dressed leather, nor remove it until the pain is gone.

Gouty patients should reside in a warm and dry air, and daily take as much exercise as from the nature of their situation they are able to bear. After the fit, frictions with coarse flannel, or the flesh-brush, and well regulated labour, will, by occasioning perspiration, facilitate the termination of the disease. As the Gout may be removed by the patient being disturbed in the fit to the most dangerous parts of the frame, the greatest care should be taken to give to his mind that serenity which can alone enable him to bear this severe affliction with proper fortitude.

The Gout being an effort of nature to free herself from an offending cause, ought not to be restrained by any repellant applications. When it is seated in the head or lungs, every effort should be used to remove it to the feet. They should be bathed in warm water, acrid cataplasms placed to the soles, blistering plasters to the ancles and calves of the legs, warm stomachic purges should be given to the patient, who should likewise undergo the operation of bleeding in the feet.

When the Gout is in the stomach, the warmest cordials should be prescribed to remove the attendant cold. Patients should go to rest exceedingly early, but need not be exact in respect to the hour of rising. The body should always be kept in a regular degree of heat, as the best mode of assisting perspiration.

Universal temperance and proper exercise are the best preventatives of the Gout, the former to be observed without intermission at every meal, and the latter directed by that degree of useful labour

which is so great a sweetener of life and promoter of health, and to which persons who are in the habit of taking it, always return with fresh pleasure.--A regular course of living, light and easy suppers, a proper and unvaried division of hours for rest and labour, and, above all, abstraction from intensity of thought, which is generally productive in the end of the worst effects. These are the best precautions that can be given to prevent the intrusion of that fatal enemy to mankind, the Gout.

CHAP. XIV.

THE RHEUMATISM.

THIS disorder is divided into two classes; when attended with a fever, it is called the acute, and, when there is no fever, it is termed the chronical rheumatism.

The ancients-denominated all pains in the external parts or joints by the appellation of arthritis, but some celebrated French physicians, about a century since, distinguished all disorders in the tendinous and nervous ligaments by the name of Rheumatism.

The cellular membrane is the immediate seat of this disorder, without variation, let it affect whatever part of the human body it may, or be the species of the disorder ever so various and changeable.

Persons in the prime of life, and those of an active disposition, are particularly liable to be attacked by this complaint, which is exceedingly prevalent in cold damp marshy countries. The Rheumatism

is totally different from the Gout, the former being the companion of those peasants who are, from their extreme poverty, indifferently clothed, reside in huts that admit the inclemency of the weather, and subsist upon that coarse unwholesome food which, from its affording little or no nourishment, is difficult of digestion. The latter, on the contrary, attends the opulent, who are visited by it through their highness in regard to living, and inactivity in respect to exercise.

The Acute Rheumatism is occasioned by whatever may tend to produce an Inflammation. The Chronic by an irritating acrimony occurring in the juices of the parts where it first makes its attacks.

The Acute or Inflammatory Rheumatism is attended with pains in the joints, that prevent the motion of the limbs. On the pain becoming fixed, the fever abates, but it frequently continues many days, always increasing in the evening. The pain generally varies to different parts of the human frame, as from the knee to the foot, from

thence to the hips, &c. The seats of pain are generally the feet, ancles, knees, hips, nape of the neck, shoulders, shoulder blades, elbows, wrists, &c. which clearly evince that it is a complaint of the joints.

The parts affected are so tender, that the patient complains of the least motion, and those most severe are usually the neck, the loins, and the hips.

The Acute Rheumatism seldom continues violent above fourteen days, though a weakness and swelling in the parts may remain many months, especially if the complaint attacks the patient in autumn. The lassitude that frequently follows the pain will not leave the patient until an eruption appears on the skin.

The Chronic Rheumatism is known by the long duration of the pain, and by the little alteration that appears in the affected parts.

The Sciatica is when the pain centers in the hip, and extends down the thigh. This species of Rheumatism is attended with excruciating agony.

The Scorbutic Rheumatism derives its name from appearances of a scorbutic nature, attending the other symptoms.

The Rheumatic Lumbago is when the pain settles on the lungs, reaching to the os sacrum, and attended with nephritic symptoms. In this stage of the complaint, the patient is forced to keep his body in an incumbent posture, perpetually leaning forward. This attitude is doubtless extremely wearisome to the patient, but must not be dispensed with on any account whatever. Thus, as the loins are the seat of the disorder, the nicest care is requisite to distinguish it from an abscess, an inflammation in the ureter, the gravel and stone in the kidneys. The Rheumatism in the muscles of the belly should likewise be known from the cholic.

There is little danger when the pain is in the external parts, but very great when it affects the internal organs. An inflammation frequently occurs when it is situated in the stomach or bowels, a suffocation when the lungs are affected, and a delirium from it terminating in the brain.

Dr. Rutherford has observed, that the parts affected with the Rheumatism never perspire, and that if they can be brought to sweat, nothing is so certain an indication of a cure. A free perspiration generally produces a turbid and copious discharge of urine. The excellence of these observations are elucidated by an obstructed perspiration and inflammatory diseases being two of the principal causes of the Acute Rheumatism.

By adopting the Botanical Syrup, the fever will be reduced, the pulse abated, so as to indicate a return to health, the pain relieved in a considerable degree, and, by being assisted with the operation of bleeding, a convalescence be the consequence. Attenuants and diluents have often been administered to the patient's great advantage. Bleeding to weakly patients is productive of more harm than good, as it generally introduces other disorders that are not easily eradicated from the constitution. When they are attacked with the Acute Rheumatism, their best relief is by taking the above

recipe, assisted by a cooling and nourishing diet.

Whey, in these instances, is remarkably wholesome. Bleeding is efficacious where there is a violent fever, and the pain affects the breath, and wanders from the extremities to the internal parts. When the head is affected, a laxative clyster may be repeated night and morning, or every other day a cooling purge. Purging is the best evacuant for constitutions that are more serous than sanguine.

In Inflammatory Rheumatisms, nitre dissolved in the patient's drink, and taken in such quantities as the stomach can bear, is singularly serviceable. Opiates will fall of their intended effect, unless, preparatory to the administering of them, bleeding is performed, and proper purges given to the patient. Preparations from antimony may be used between every dose of the Botanical Syrup, as above directed. Bark, in old Chronic Rheumatism, is a sovereign remedy, and when the Acute Rheumatism proves intermittent, the same may

be prescribed. When a copious sediment is deposited in the urine, and plentiful sweats are produced, the bark will facilitate the cure.

Warm-bathing, producing proper evacuations, have often an excellent effect; but particular care should be observed that the patient does not take cold in these necessary immersions.

The white mustard, water trefoil, ground ivy, camomile, and several plants that are reared in this country, have, from the genial warmth of their nature, and other sanative qualifications, been prescribed in this disorder with the greatest success. They may be infused and taken in wine, ale, or tea, and should be continued with perseverance, the want of which is the grand cause that a cure is so seldom effected in chronic complaints.

Notwithstanding the Medicines I have prescribed have been attended with the greatest success, yet this success would have been greatly increased, had all the patients who have placed themselves under

my care had resolution to persevere in invariably attending to my advice.

The volatile tincture of gum guaiacum may be given from \mathfrak{z} ij to \mathfrak{z} ss twice a day, in any thing that the patient drinks; if it passes off too frequent by stool, add a few drops of the tinct. thebaica to each dose.

Salt-water bathing often relieves the Rheumatism. Issues are indispensably necessary in chronic cases, but should be made in a part regulated by the seat of the disease. The issues should be made in the arm when the pain affects the shoulders, and in the leg or thigh when it affects the loins.

Dr. Cullen observes, that blisters seldom fail of producing the desired effect, if applied to the part affected before the swelling makes its appearance. In Chronic Rheumatisms their efficacy is wonderful.

The cure being accomplished, the cold-bath prevents a return, and the patient's strength is considerably recruited by the applications of chalybeates, aromatics, and bitters.

Chronic Rheumatisms should be rubbed daily with a flannel cloth, thus lessening by friction the intensity of the pain, which blisters and issues in the inside of the lower part of the thigh will likewise alleviate.

A decoction of the rad. seneka, which is a specific, and the tinct. guaiac. vol. in large doses, are of singular efficacy.

When rheumatic disorders are attended with a scorbutic habit, the patient should drink freely of, and often bathe in, the sulphureous water at Harrowgate.

C A S E S.

To Dr. BRODUM, No. 9, Albion-street, Blackfriars.

SIR,—I had been grievously afflicted with a Rheumatic Complaint for upwards of seven years, which at last fell into my knee, and produced a swelling, which often rendered me incapable of walking, and totally destroyed my rest in the night; but, by taking your Restorative Nervous Cordial one month, am quite relieved from my pain.

I remain, Sir, with gratitude,

Your obedient servant,

Kelham, March 28, 1793.

WM. PRESTON.

Witness, *Matthew Rose, Joiner, Kelham.*

PORTSMOUTH.

I, JOSEPH CHAPMAN, was afflicted with the gout, and many other disorders, for five years, which obliged me to go on crutches; I had all possible advice from the faculty at Portsmouth, but found it to no purpose. I was advised to go to London, where I had the most skilful and eminent advice, but never received the least relief, till, through the mercy of God, Dr. Brodum came to Portsmouth, and when he saw me, he told me not to make myself uneasy; that he would try, to the utmost of his skill, to restore me to my health, which he did perfectly, in the space of three months, by his *Restorative Nervous Cordial*. I am now able to walk twenty miles a day, if necessity requires. The above can be attested by all my neighbours if inquired into. Witness my own hand,

No. 2, Cloak lane, Portsea.

J. CHAPMAN.

Witness, John King, Quarter-master of his Majesty's Yard, Portsmouth.

JOHN HOGWOOD, afflicted for a length of time with the Rheumatism, to such a degree as to lose the use of his limbs, was cured by taking the *Nervous Cordial*, and now drives the Sittingbourn Coach for Mr. Nichol Saxton, proprietor thereof.

J. HOGWOOD.

Witnesses to the above cure, Mr. V. Simpson, Master of the Rose Inn, Sittingbourn; and Mr. John Barnard, bookseller of the same place.

CHAP. XV.

THE PALSY.

THE palsy or paralysis is a disease in which the patient loses much of the sensation, and often the motion of his body or limbs.

The palsy is caused by an impeded influx of the nervous spirits into the villi or the muscles, which arises from some defect in the brain, or the nerves proceeding from thence.

Frequent intoxication, wounds of the brain or spinal marrow, extreme pressure on the nerves, cold or damp air, suppression of customary evacuations, sudden fear, not taking proper exercise, drinking tea or coffee to excess, and, in fact, every thing that relaxes the system, is, in different patients, a cause of this complaint.

The palsy is complete when there is a privation of motion and sensation; and incomplete, when the one is destroyed, and the other remains unimpaired.

The danger of this disorder is known by the importance of the part affected. A palsy of the heart, lungs, or any of the vital parts, is inevitably mortal. Of the stomach, intestines, and bladder, highly dangerous; as likewise in the face, it then evidently proceeding immediately from the brain. When the judgment and memory begin to fail, or the part affected is cold, loses all sensation, or wastes away, it is inconsistent to the last degree to flatter the patient with the expectation of a cure.

Hoffman divides Palsies into serous and sanguineous.

The serous kind is often cured by hot bathing, vigorous exercise, or an artificial fever produced by medicines of a volatile, aromatic, and acrid nature.

The sanguineous kind being generally accompanied with febrile motions, these remedies ought not to be applied.

The Palsy is either universal, lateral, or partial.

The universal Palsy is a general immobility of all the muscles, except those of the head.

Etmuller imagines it consists in a relaxation of the membranes and ligaments, but the paraplegia is merely an obstruction of the nerves, and generally follows an apoplexy; scorbutus, carus, or athritis.

The lateral Palsy, or hemiplegia, affects only one side of the body, though it originates from the same cause.

Mr. Boyle describes one of these Palsies, occasioned by a small splinter of a bone pressing on the dura mater, when, in less than five hours after the extraction, the patient was able to move his finger, and in two or three days to lift his arm, which, although reduced to skin and bone, soon recovered its proper size.

The partial Palsy is where the motion of the leg, arm, or any particular part or member, is alone destroyed.

Quincy observes, that, even where the motion is entirely destroyed, sensation may be produced by the four following means:

By humidity, increasing the sensibility of the muscular fibres.

By cold application, thickening the juices.

By external compression.

By heated applications, strengthening the injured membranes and vessels.

The palsy must be treated in a similar manner to the sanguine apoplexy; if the patient be young and of a full habit, then bleeding, blistering, sharp clysters, and purgative medicines, should be alternately administered. But, when it proceeds from relaxation or debility, as is generally the case in persons who are advanced in years, a course should be pursued exactly opposite. The diet should be warm and attenuating, chiefly composed of spicy and aromatic vegetables, as horse-radish, mustard, &c. the drink generous, wine, mustard-whey, or brandy and water. Friction should be administered to the parts affected with a warm hand or flesh-brush. Blistering plasters may be used with advantage, as may the nervous ointment of the Edinburgh Dispensary, or any volatile liniment.

Electricity is an excellent external application, the shocks of which should be

directed to the part affected, and the repetition continued daily for several weeks. Emetics should often be given, and any thing is of great service that can make the patient sneeze. When the tongue is affected, the mouth should be repeatedly gargled with brandy or mustard, or the patient may hold a piece of sugar in his mouth, wet with the compound spirits of lavender.

The wild valerian root should be taken either in an infusion of sage leaves, or half a dram three times a day in a glass of wine. If the patient's stomach cannot bear the nausea of this medicine, he may take half an ounce of each of the following ingredients: Sal volatile oleosum, compound spirits of lavender, and tincture of castor, which should be well incorporated together, and forty or fifty drops administered three or four times a day. Mustard-seed, cinnamon, and bark-ginger, are of great utility. Cold air is extremely injurious, and exercise extremely serviceable.

Dr. Cheyne asserts, that if patients can confine themselves to a cow's milk diet, a radical cure will be the consequence.

In the Philosophical Transactions, many singular cures of this terrible disease are quoted, when of a periodical nature.

The German Ephemerides instances a young man who was afflicted with a paralytic complaint, who had the gift of speech only one hour out of the four-and-twenty, every day, his taciturnity commencing between one and two, with little or no variation. The affliction continued on him twelve years,

The Philosophical Transactions particularize the case of a ruddy, sanguine, young woman, who, through a violent stroke of the Palsy, lost the use of her voice and legs. Medical assistance at first restored them, but the power of the complaint returned with greater force, and these dreadful symptoms appeared on the Tuesday of every week, and left her on the ensuing Friday, with only two variations in the

course of the first year. But, through a laudable perseverance, which every person in such a situation should adhere to, she continued in a course of proper medicine for a considerable space of time, until her fits continued only a day and a half, commencing on Tuesday morning, and retiring on Wednesday afternoon. A few months longer continuing this practice perfectly restored her.

with a species of palsy called Beriberie, which signifies a sheep in the Indian language, which visits them in such a manner, as to oblige them to thrust out their knees, and lift up their legs, so that they exactly resemble the gait of that animal.

The first symptoms of this disease are manifestly perceptible. A lassitude pervades the frame. The motion of the hands and feet become vitiated and depraved, and that sort of titillation is experienced, which we feel when we immerge our fingers and toes in cold water. The voice is generally so much injured, as to affect the articulation.

Bontius was so afflicted with this distemper in the East Indies, that for a whole month he could not, without the most extreme difficulty, hear the conversation of the person who sat in the next chair to him.

The cure of this complaint is generally very tedious, and although in many cases not mortal, yet death is too often the necessary consequence.

The patient should on no consideration confine himself to his bed, but use all sorts of exercise, and apply strong and smart frictions, at which the Bengal servants are extremely dextrous and expert.

There are many articles that have afforded temporary relief in this complaint, but none that have been attended with such remarkable success in every stage as the Nervous Cordial, which, by its searching and sanative quality, immediately attacks successfully this dire affliction, nor ceases its friendly influence until it has overcome its antagonist.

CASES.

JOHN STRATFORD, of Biling, in the parish of Godmansham, near Wye, was for three years afflicted with a violent Scorbutic disorder, and at last had a stroke of a dead Palsy, the greater part of which time he was unable to walk without the help of crutches; but, seeing the numerous cures effected by Dr. Brodum's Botanical Syrup and Nervous Cordial, was resolved to have recourse to the same; after making a few trials of the medicine, which he received from Messrs. Simmons and Kirby, Canterbury, found great benefit; he is now, by having persevered in those admirable remedies, perfectly restored to the use of his limbs, to the great blessing of his parents.

This will be attested by Mr. Simmons, at whose house the medicine was bought.

The Son of THOMAS SHAVE lost the use of his limbs; by taking Dr. Brodum's Restorative Nervous Cordial, he was cured in a short time, so that he is able to walk.

Witnesses, *Thomas Shave*, his father, at *R. Vernon's*, Esq. *Newmarket*; *Thomas Simond*, Farrier.

I, THOMAS CATER, was afflicted for a long time, and lost the use of my limbs, so that I could not move nor stir; I tried many of the faculty without relief. By taking Dr. Brodum's Restorative Nervous Cordial, I was cured in a short time, which all my neighbours can testify, and am

now able to walk 12 miles a day, and am as well as ever.

—Witnesses, Mr. *John Kelsey*, Bull Inn, *Stanstead*, near *Ware*, in *Hertfordshire*; and Mr. *W. Pypbars*, Millwright, *High Cross*, near *Ware*.

I, WILLIAM GOODALL, of Mansfield Woodhouse, do declare, that next to God my grateful thanks are due to you, for having, through your skill and advice, been happily rescued from the brink of the grave, to which I have been reduced, and deprived of the use of my limbs, through a dead stroke of the palsy. I could not put my hand to my legs, and was obliged to use crutches; but by taking a few bottles of your Restorative Nervous Cordial, three times a week, am quite restored, and walk without the least assistance.

WILLIAM GOODALL.

Witnesses, *Peter Shepherd*, Bookseller, and *Edmund Titterton*, at the Crown, *Mansfield*; *Samuel Turner*, of *Norton*, near *Worksop*; and Mr. *Gregory*, Master Builder, *Nottingham*.

Another Proof of the Efficacy of Dr. Brodum's Nervous Cordial.

A poor man at *Taunton*, who had a palsy to such a violent degree that he had not the least sense of feeling in his arms, was perfectly recovered by taking Dr. Brodum's Nervous medicine, and is able to attend his work as usual. It is now six years since, and he has had no relapse. We authenticate this for the merit of Dr. Brodum, as witness *James Foy*, Goldsmith, *Robert John Foy*, *Taunton*; *James Bailey*, Tallow-chandler, *St. Sidwell's*, *Exeter*.

CHAP. XVI.

ON MENSTRUATION.

WOMEN, by the laws of nature, are subject to a monthly discharge of blood from the uterus and vagina; this discharge usually appears about the fourteenth or fifteenth year of age, but the time varies according to the constitution of the female. Upon an average, it generally ceases spontaneously at forty-five years of age, at which time women are no longer capable of conception.

I have known instances of this discharge appearing regularly at the age of eleven years; but, in such cases, it generally ceases as early as the thirty-eighth or fortieth year. The later they appear, the later the prolongation. The common quantity of discharge from a healthy woman may be from two to four or five ounces upon an average. It continues from two or three to five days. In some it returns rather

before the expiration of twenty-eight days. In others, not till five or six weeks have intervened, who, nevertheless continue in a state of regular health. Some, again, who have a great redundancy, or plethora, cannot pass more than ten or twelve days without the renewal of this appearance: the cause of such a discharge is not clearly ascertained. Dr. Smith supposes it to proceed from a particular plethora, but to account for this plethora we know not very satisfactorily. Probably it may be rather owing to a particular stimulus, analogous to that which excites the brute creation to venery.

In all chronic disorders of young women, it becomes the physician to attend to the state of menstruation, and to make it his object in the indication of cure, to promote it when suppressed; which, if he can effect, the patient will soon recover of every other complaint; but if, according to the opinion of the late Dr. Smith and John Hunter, this suppression is more frequently a consequence than a cause of any other disease,

then ought we to attend to the concomitant disease as well; for where such disease, as a general relaxation of the system, for instance, is attendant, till we have corrected that, all our stimulants are vain, and will prove abortive.

CHAP. XVII.

THE CHLOROSIS, OR GREEN
SICKNESS.

THIS is an obstruction in the womb, vessels of young females, under or about the time of menstruation. It is attended with a viscosity of all the juices, a sallow, pale, or greenish colour of the face, a difficulty of breathing, a sickness in the stomach at the sight of proper food, and an unnatural desire of feeding on such things as are accounted hurtful, and unfit for nourishment. It is also called by physicians the white fever, or virgin's disease, and the white jaundice.

It appears, at times, to proceed from an alteration of the fluids, about the time that the menses first begin to flow, or from the inaptitude of the vessels to perform those discharges which nature then calls for. It may also proceed from an obstruction in the bowels, or a sluggish languid motion of the blood, whether natural or acquired by ease, indulgence, or want of exercise; and this latter, no doubt, is the case when the disease happens to very young girls, who are not capable of suffering an hysteric disorder. Finally, it may proceed from a longing desire after the enjoyment of some particular person; or, in general, from a violent inclination to exchange a single life for the state of matrimony.

This disease sometimes, though not frequently, happens to children about eight or nine years of age, but the most usual time is thirteen or fourteen, when it generally continues till the terms appear. It is known, as before observed, by the paleness, green, or leaden colour, apparent in the countenance. The face in some persons is

swelled, especially about the eye-lids, and after sleep. The thighs, feet, and ankles swell towards night, especially when the disorder proceeds from obstructions, the whole body being then lax and soft. An universal dullness pervades the system, and total disinclination to exercise; the patient complains of a pressure or weight, chiefly about the loins, and the extremities of the body. Upon any brisk motion, the consequence is a difficulty of breathing, and the tension and quick pulsation of the arteries in the temples, which seem to beat with great violence; also a heavy and frequently a lasting pain in the head, and sometimes a palpitation of the heart. The pulse, generally speaking, is quick and low, attended with a small degree of fever, and a loss of the natural appetite; but chalk, coals, stones, clay, tobacco-pipes, and such minerals that, in their nature, are pernicious, ought to be removed as much as possible out of the patient's way, for she generally has more inclination to those than to a proper diet.

The green sickness is seldom dangerous, though it often proves of long continuance; but when very violent, and too much neglected, proceeding from a suppression of the monthly courses, and attended with the whites, it may, in time, bring on weaknesses, hard swellings, and barrenness. When it happens sometimes before the menses ought to appear, and they break forth without obstruction, it is usually cured by this circumstance, without other measures. If the whites appear after the green sickness has been long fixed, it is held to be a bad sign; if before, and it happens upon the stoppage of the menstrual flux, it often proves critical; if the courses flow regularly during the distemper, it is accounted a good symptom, and there is no danger.

To forward a cure, the patient ought to be placed in a thin and clear air, to drink tea, barley water, and other attenuating liquors warm, and made agreeable to the patient's palate. Her food should be nourishing, but easy of digestion, and not such as may inflame.

Moderate exercise every day, such as walking, riding, stirring about the house, are highly serviceable, notwithstanding the difficulty and uneasiness that attends it, and the great antipathy of the patient to any kind of motion. Sleep ought to be moderate, and taken at a due distance from meals, not till an hour at least after supper. All passions of the mind, especially those of melancholy and despair, are highly prejudicial; if the disease, therefore, be found to proceed from a settled inclination to marriage, the parents of the patient would evince their prudence by providing a suitable match, as the most effectual cure; or, if the desire be after a particular person, to let her have him, provided they have no forcible reason to disapprove of her choice. But, if matrimony be not judged convenient for her, either on account of youth, or for any other reason, they must then have recourse to medical remedies, according to the following directions.

If the patient be in the smallest degree phlethoric, that is, if her veins be well

stored with blood, bleeding will be highly proper to begin the cure, and this is to be succeeded by proper purgatives, mixed with calomel.

If the menses are considerably obstructed, or the time of their first appearance seems at hand, the purges ought to be pretty strong, and given about the expected time of their eruption, or of their monthly returns. As to the precise quantity of the dose, all circumstances being considered, a prudent practitioner, and, in some cases, the mother alone will be able to regulate it from the common appearances. In some cases, especially when the patient is very young, a vomit is often successful, being exhibited before purgation. Those cathartics that are either mixed with alterative medicines, or given in such quantities as to make them act as alterants, or lie a considerable time in the body before they operate, are usually very efficacious, and in weakly constitutions preferable to other purgatives. The following forms are very good:

ALTERATIVE PILLS.

Take Ruffus's pill, fifteen grains; salt of steel, five grains; oil of camomile, one drop; make three pills, which will form one dose. These should be taken on going to bed, dringing after them a draught of white wine, and continuing the same course ten or twelve days.

Or, Take castor, saffron, myrrh, all in powder, of each one drachm; salt of steel, two scruples; best aloes, powdered, one drachm; oil of cinnamon, six drops; syrup of orange-peel, a sufficient quantity.— Make twelve pills out of every drachm, of which let five be taken for a dose every night, drinking after them water of pennyroyal, a quarter of a pint. These are excellent to warm and comfort the nerves, thin the blood and juices, and cause them to circulate freely. They must be continued as the others, for ten or twelve days. And, indeed, all cathartics of this nature, that are intended to make an alteration in the whole animal system, which is often necessary in these cases, must have

much more time to operate than those which are intended only to purge the intestines. The same directions, therefore, must be observed in taking the following tinctures, which may be substituted in the room of the pills, where the latter are injurious, or cannot be swallowed.

ALTERATIVE TINCTURES.

Take tincture of aloes, half an ounce; compound spirit of lavender and tincture of castor, of each half a drachm, mix for a single dose. *Or,*

Take compound tincture of aloes, and tincture of steel, of each two drachms; mix for drops; let the patient take thirty at a time in a glass of wine.

After purging a due time, either with the pills or tinctures, the patient must have recourse to other methods. If her constitution be so very tender, that she cannot bear purging for ten or twelve days together, she may omit it every third, or every other day, as the case requires, and take, in the intermediate time, pills formed from a due proportion of prepared steel,

and extract of gentian. But, when there is a good constitution, and the case happens to be stubborn, the purgatives may be continued to sixteen or eighteen doses, observing towards the end of the course to purge, and take the other remedies alternately. When the purging is quite over, the Nervous Cordial may be administered with great benefit.

It sometimes happens that women labour under a disorder extremely similar to the green sickness, and yet with many symptoms not different from the yellow jaundice. This disorder proceeds from too great a quantity of bilious matter in the blood, which exhibits a yellow colour over the surface of the body. It is seldom mortal, or any more than the common green sickness, unless extremely neglected. German-Spa water is serviceable here; water-gruel, with white-wine whey, and the same methods as before recommended.

When the green sickness is stubborn, it is requisite to have recourse to the cold bath, and to the use of mineral waters;

or an infusion may be made in lime-water, with guaiacum, sassafras, gentian root, and orange-peel dried, winter bark, and camomile flowers, to which add tincture of steel, a sufficient quantity in proportion to the other ingredients; or infuse filings of steel in a decoction of woods and roots. This may be drank instead of the chalybeate waters, and will frequently answer the same purpose. Decoctions, or other preparations of the Jesuits' Bark, with steel wine, and tinctures of black hellebore and cinnamon, being continued a considerable time, are also very effectual in lax constitutions, and where the juices are viscid. But, when the green sickness is attended with the whites, it must be treated with regard thereto; and the Nervous Cordial should here undoubtedly be introduced, and continued till a salutary effect is produced.

A Chlorosis, singularly astonishing, has lately come under my direction.

A lady of family, at the early age of sixteen, was the object of the malady; during the juvenile period, her monthly dis-

charges were entirely under the direction of the disease, and, in proportion to its virulence, it acted on the system. The attendant consequences were, an entire subversion of the order of nature by the stagnation of her courses, and pains the most excruciating in the loins, &c. turgidity and every natural disorder which a retention must occasion in the womb, attended with a strong indication of catamenia, though not apparent to the eye. Her appetite was strangely perverted; substances as charcoal, chalk, wax, tobacco pipes, &c. were continually the objects. One cause from which it may have arisen was her affections being placed on a young man, near her residence, whose situation was by no means adapted to family-views.

The attachment being discovered, confinement was the consequence, the variation from free exercise to sedentary employment and mental agitation rendered her subject to the dreadful train of nervous disorders. Her constitution thus totally

subverted, the vital organs were the objects that suffered. The progress was so very rapid, that the day following produced a violent fever, attended with loss of appetite, and total deprivation of speech. Physicians of the first respectability attended, but the dangerous symptoms increasing, their utmost skill was baffled, and the wretched patient was pronounced past recovery.

I attended under these distressing circumstances, and, on an examination of the patient, found the pulse had nearly subsided. The action of the heart and lungs was hardly perceptible. Though the eyes were sunk and fixed, yet they retained a great expression of sentiment. Blisters were administered indiscriminately. The blood was so far exhausted, that scarce enough remained to support the action of the heart.

Such was her situation when I began administering my Nervous Cordial, at periods of about an hour and a half, the quantity each time not exceeding two table-

spoons full. Three hours after, I experienced the happiness of perceiving a revolving flow of blood, the pulse resumed its powers, and the lungs dilated. Respiration became free, accompanied by a profuse perspiration, which originated from the Cordial, and, in consequence, the patient evinced signs of ease and sensibility. The blisters I ordered to be immediately removed, and warm nourishment taken in small quantities, though the patient, it must be evident, was to the last degree enervated. She did not experience either torture or pain in the removal of the blisters. The Nervous Cordial she took fourteen Days, the quantity a table-spoon full, in a glass of red wine, three times a day, and sometimes in the night, when watchfulness came on. On the eighth day she began to articulate, though a suspension had continued seven weeks. The eleventh day her voice was restored, and judging it not prudent to continue, a lapse of six days I allowed for rest, free from medicine. This method proved agreeable to my most sap-

guine expectation, for nature and proper food effected more than a continuance of medicine. In three gentle airings in the carriage, that, and the calmness of mind she experienced, promoted a rapid recovery; another month produced an astonishing alteration, and, on the appearance of the new moon, the menses resumed their natural powers, and the patient's entire relief instantaneously took place.

CHAP. XVIII.

THE SCURVY.

THIS chronical disease is called by the ancients Stomacere, Sceletyrbe; and Hippocrates in his book De Intern. Affect. has ranked it under the class of his diseases of the spleen.

It is separated into two orders, the one arising from a feverish heat, and the other from the patient being confined to salt

provisions during the course of a long voyage at sea.

The putrescent scurvy is evidently caused by whatever lessens the vis vitæ, too little or improper food, living in marshy lands, imbibing a damp air, depressive passions, as grief, fear, &c. a too-long continued use of mercury, a neglect to clean properly those copper vessels that have been appropriated for boiling animal diet.

Lord Anson's expedition to the south seas shewed what a cruel enemy this distemper is to sailors. That enterprising commander then lost one-third of his men. The blood, in this complaint, becomes so putrid, that, instead of its natural red colour, it resembles a dark muddy puddle.

The symptoms by which this complaint is known, are a pale or yellowish complexion, a dejection of spirits, a weakness in the knees and legs, an itching, swelling, and frequent bleeding in the gums. Dr. Lindoe seems to think that this change is the pathognomonic symptom of disease. The lungs swell and are œdematous, and a

dysphæa ensues for want of their accustomed elasticity, which prevents their repelling the blood as fast as it is received from the heart. Ulcers that have been healed break out again; at the commencement of this complaint, the edges are livid, with fungous excrescences, that are seldom to be restrained by any method that can possibly be devised; indurated tumours appear on the legs, with faintings, and often sudden death.

This disorder is occasioned by residing in a cold damp atmosphere, which causes the afflicted to absorb and imbibe damp particles of air, producing a relaxation of the solids, and a putrefaction of the fluids. The different state of health which those officers and men enjoy on board a ship whose excellent food, good raiment, and comfortable births, render their existence a blessing, from those who are indifferently clothed, continually soaking in the wet, and feeding on a diet of a gross, viscid, indigestible nature, is an unanswerable proof, that it is not merely the act of going to

sea that occasions the Scurvy, but the hardships which hundreds, nay thousands, from the humility of their situations, are obliged to endure.

The skin of persons afflicted with the Scurvy is generally smooth, but covered with many spots, that are of a yellow and red colour, which become blacker as the disease increases.

The swelling of the ancles increases in the evening, and diminishes in the morning. A violent pain affects the breast when a scorbutic diarrœha occurs, which is generally fatal. In the Scurvy, the lungs become ulcerated, the stools offensive, and the urine of a putrid quality. As the disease advances, the patient loses the use of his limbs, the hams become contracted, he faints upon the least motion, and a sudden removal into the air terminates his existence.

Hemorrhages take place in the intestines, lungs, &c. and, although the appetite may be tolerable, the spirits are always dejected.

The only procedure to effect a cure is to terminate the progress of putrefaction, which will be accomplished by a perseverance in taking the Botanical Syrup, and likewise the whole habit so considerably strengthened, so as to indicate a return to health.

The air admitted into the patient's room should be regulated, so as to keep it dry and warm, and bad water, and improper food carefully avoided.

Dr. Macbride recommends fixed air communicated to the patient's water, which, with an infusion of malt, and the bark taken three or four times a day, will be extremely serviceable. Elixir of vitriol and other antiputrescents should be given in the patient's drink, the same as in the putrid fever. The root of the *Herba Britannica*, or great water-dock, is of great efficacy in this disease.

The Scurvy is much easier prevented than removed.

Pure air and salutary diet are excellent remedies. If the patient is at sea when this disorder makes its appearance, he

should go on shore without the least loss of time, and, if a resident of a close city, he should select the most salubrious air, as the best effort in his power towards a recovery. He should refrain as much as possible from animal food, and take especial care that what little he eats is fresh and tender. Cooling vegetables are strongly recommended in this complaint, as sorrel, endive, lettuce, purslain, &c. nor should those that abound in alkaline salt be omitted, as scurvy-grass, cresses, brook-line, &c. oranges and lemons from their sub-astringent qualities may be eaten frequently.

A discharge should be encouraged through the skin and kidneys. When the gums are spongy, they should be washed with a decoction of the bark, acidulated with the marine acid. When ulcers spread in the mouth, use the mel rosæ, with the same acidulation.

Blisters should be applied to different parts of the body, sinapisms to the soles of the feet and hams, and a perspiration should, if possible, be excited on the appearance

of a salivation. Bolusses of camphor and theriaca should be taken every four or six hours during this structure of the skin. Ulcers in the legs should be treated the same as those in the mouth.

When the legs are œdematous, apply gentle frictions, and in cases of hemorrhage, at proper intervals, mineral acids.

Clutton's Febrifuge spirit, qualified with other medicines, is salutary in cases of a feverish nature.

The land-scurvy is seldom accompanied with those putrid symptoms that attend those patients who have been long at sea, and obviously occurs from the unwholesome food that is eaten by sailors on long voyages. Confined air and want of exercise likewise occasion these aggravated appearances.

In the land-scurvy a milk diet has been attended with the best effects.

The best beverage in the Scurvy is whey or buttermilk, and, if either of these cannot be obtained, sound cider, perry, or spruce beer, should be selected as the best

substitutes without exception. Wort is an exceeding proper drink at sea, malt keeping during the longest voyage. A decoction of the tops of spruce-fir may be drank to the quantity of an English pint, twice every day, or decoctions of any of the mild mucilaginous vegetables, as sarsaparilla, marsh-mallow roots, &c. Infusions of the bitter plants, as ground ivy, lesser centaury, marsh-trefoil, &c. are of infinite service.

Harrowgate-water in the land-scurvy is an excellent medicine, and drinking and bathing in the same has, in the most lamentable stages of this disease, been attended with a success that has established its medicinal reputation. A slight scurvy affecting the gums has been frequently eradicated by sucking the juice of a Seville orange, which, from its bitter quality, is in these cases preferable to the lemon. Salad eaten plentifully is remarkably salutary in this disease. The Leprosy, which was so general in this country some years ago, is so analogous to the Scurvy, that we recommend the same course of diet and medicine.

C A S E S.

Miss DOVE, of Drinkstone, near Woolpit, Suffolk, was afflicted a long time with a scorbutic disorder in her face, which deprived her of the sight of one of her eyes, and her nose was also in a very bad condition; by taking *Dr. Brodum's Botanical Syrup*, was cured in a short time.—I have seen and conversed with Miss Dove, who has vouchsafed to me for the above fact, and that she has not felt the least relapse in the course of three years.

Witness my hand,

ANN PEARSALL,

Gun-maker, Abergate-street, St. Edmund's Bury, Suffolk.

Aberdeen, October, 20, 1798.

SIR,—I have the satisfaction to acquaint you that a gentleman of respectability within a few miles of this place has been effectually cured of an alarming and dangerous scorbutic complaint by your Botanical Syrup. After having tried every other remedy that medicine could afford, and after residing some weeks at Peterhead, for the benefit of the wells, the symptoms were not in any degree alleviated, till he was advised to try the Botanical Syrup, a few bottles of which completed his cure. I am not at liberty to mention the gentleman's name in a newspaper, but reference may be had to me for the particulars.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,

J. CHALMERS, *Printer.*

M

Since the gentleman experienced his cure, he has recommended your medicine to a lady in his neighbourhood, labouring under a female complaint, and she has already reaped considerable benefit from a trial of the Botanical Syrup.

I return you my sincere thanks for the cure you have performed on me, and it is my desire it may be published for the good of the afflicted. I was troubled with a scorbutic humour nine years, which broke out in large wounds in my legs, so that I was not able to do any business, which my neighbours will testify. I applied to many of the faculty without relief, but, on application to Dr. Brodum, was cured by his Botanical Syrup in six weeks.

MARY MERSHAM.

Witnesses, *McIlwain, Lymington, and Richard Hicks, Esq. Brokenhurst.*

Letter from Baron HOMPESCH, General in his Majesty's Service, to Dr. BRODUM.

SIR,—Some of the individuals of my regiment having experienced such wonderful benefit from your Botanical Syrup, in scorbutic complaints, sore legs, &c. which has justly merited my sanction, therefore you have my authority to publish my name, as an evidence of its virtue in my estimation, and you may rely on my recommending its use in the army in the West Indies. I am your's, &c.

CHARLES HOMPESCH, *Brigadier General.*

August, 30th, 1796.

P. S. You'll please to send for me to Richardson's Hotel, two dozen of your large bottles, packed safe, as I shall take them with me to the West Indies.

DEAR SIR,

It is with pleasure I inform you that a female friend of mine, being afflicted with a violent head-ach as well as a scorbutic complaint, was prevailed on by a gentleman of Pall-Mall, who had experienced the happy effect of your medicine, to try it. The head-ach came on at night, and became so bad by eight or nine o'clock in the morning, that she was obliged to keep her bed; and it sometimes continued a day or two without intermission; but, by taking a few bottles of your *Nervous Cordial*, she has obtained a perfect cure. She has, therefore, begged of me to inform you that she thinks it a duty incumbent on her to acknowledge it for the benefit of those afflicted with similar complaints. You have her leave to publish this, and may refer any one to,

Miniature Painter, No. 475,
Strand, near Lancaster-court.

Sir, your's,
GEORGE BARRY.

To the prejudiced against advertised Medicines, the following case is addressed.

DEAR SIR,

With infinite pleasure and satisfaction I acknowledge your skill as a physician, and the excellence of your *Botanical Syrup*, which has performed a cure in a case the most obstinate, being afflicted with a scorbutic complaint, for upwards of twenty years, in my face and chin, that, when necessity required me to use my razor, the operation was performed with pains most excruciating; my face and

chin are now entirely free from the least mark of the scurvy by taking your Botanical Syrup. I am, Sir, with sincere acknowledgement, your humble Servant,

W. BIDWELL, Stock-broker.

No. 24, Bedford-street, Covent-Garden.

Jan. 1, 1798.

Witness, *William Sharp*, Hampstead.

Sworn at Guldhall, London, the 3d day of February, 1798, before me,

PAUL LE MESURIER.

I, JOHN ARCHER, Shoe-maker, was afflicted a long time with a dreadful swelled arm, which was in great danger of a mortification; I could not move it by any means whatever—I applied to an eminent man of the faculty in vain, until Providence directed me to Dr. Brodum, who has so far relieved me by his medicine in three weeks, that I am able to use my hand at pleasure, and the swelling is quite gone.

Witnesses, *Wm. Nelson*, Overseer of *St. Mary's Parish, Colchester*; *John Cole*, Churchwarden of *St. Martin's*; *William Smith*, Wine-merchant; *John Gansel*, Overseer; *Richard Patmore*, Baize-manufacturer; and *Rev. Rees Harris*.

I have been afflicted for a number of years with the rheumatism and scurvy, for which I have taken several medicines without receiving any benefit; but fortunately a friend of mine recommending to me your *Botanical Syrup* and *Nervous Cordial*, which I took for six weeks, and have now the pleasure to inform you that I am perfectly cured both of the rheumatism and scurvy, and as such I would recommend your medicine to all sea-faring men,

who should never be without it on long voyages, as they are generally subject to the above disorder by eating salt provisions, and making too free with their constitution.

I am, Sir, your very grateful humble Servant,
January, 29, 1798. DANIEL GLENNY,

Formerly in the East India service, and now Pilot for the North and South Channels.

No. 10, King Edward-Street, Wapping.

From on board the Princess Royal East-Indiaman.
To Dr. Brodum, No. 9, Albion-street, Blackfriars Bridge.

SIR,

I consider it is doing an injustice to mankind, and the public in general, to withhold the efficacy of your celebrated *Botanical Syrup*, in several cures that happened on board the Princess Royal East-Indiaman: several of the soldiers and seaman were ill with that dreadful malady the scurvy, and in the last stage; every remedy the ship could afford was tried without effect; several bottles of your *Botanical Syrup* was on board the ship which was taken out to India for a venture, and, wonderful to relate, a few bottles was given to the afflicted, which has happily recovered them, and they have all attested in a paper written by me, the effects of your Syrup; and those poor mens prayers were daily offered up for the author of their recovery.

Wishing you, worthy Sir, every happiness,

I am your most obedient humble servant,

DEAL, ALEX. M'NABE, late Surgeon of
February 27, 1799. the Princess Royal, East-Indiaman,

CHAP. XIX.

The SCROFULA, or KING'S EVIL.

THE appellation of King's Evil, is annexed to this disease because Edward the Confessor, and other succeeding kings, both of France and England, pretended to cure it by the touch.

Although every part of the body appears to be affected with this disease, yet the immediate seat of it is only in the lymphatic vessels. The lymphatic glands of the mesentary are, in general, first affected.

This disease appears to be hereditary, yet is of so strange a nature as frequently to lie dormant for two or three successive generations, when it most unexpectedly returns with its pristine acrimony and force. There are instances, however, in which it is originally produced.

Boulton, in his Surgery, observes, that it is caused by the acidity of the pancreatic juice, but very probably it is occasioned by an improper diet, &c. the glands in the neck

of children becoming undurated, in consequence of bad food, or a voraciousness of appetite. Quincy observes, that the King's Evil is similar to the Gout, it generally affecting persons of rich habits of body and strong minds, and who particularly indulge themselves in every viand and table-delicacy in season. What is very remarkable is, that the King's Evil generally leaves the patient before the Gout makes the first attack. Thus the one is our companion to the age of puberty, and often to the more advanced stages of life, when it gives place to the other, whose visitations terminate only with our existence.

The Scrofula generally affects children of a florid complexion and healthy countenance.

It is distinguished by schirrous tumours appearing in the glandular parts, which are rarely attended with pain, or brought to suppuration.

The symptoms of this complaint are so various, that scarce any two patients have them alike. The most general are, a swelled upper lip, soreness about the nose

and cheeks, tumours that sometimes continue a long while before they heal; an inflammation in the cheek, and a humour that corrodes the eyes so that they cannot be opened without extreme difficulty and trouble.

The steotoma, atheroma, and meliceris, are all species of the Scrofula.

When this disorder affects children, it generally disappears at the age of manhood, and, if it appears after the fortieth year, the patient's recovery is extremely doubtful. The dropsy, jaundice, faintings, vomitings, violent coughs, and other disorders, coming in to participate his exit.

Alterative medicines are recommended by different writers on this subject, but on none can the patient place the least dependence.

The Botanical Syrup has been known to be the best medicine. If, agreeable to the proper estimate of success, recipes are to be ranked according to their success, bark, when the blood is poor, and the fibres lax, has been administered with proper advan-

tage to the patient, except in few instances, when, by being used in conjunction with the aqua calcis, the uncertainty of its efficacy is considerable.

Bark will not succeed when the bones are affected, nor when the scrofulous tumour is attended with pain in the joints, and under the membraneous covers of the muscles; in these cases it is too apt to increase the fever. Opium, accompanied with bark, and administered as an alterative, is attended with advantages that will not be produced in either of them, being used as a separate application.

Narcotic plants, that abound with volatile salt, are excellent in resolving the scrofulous tumours, particularly hemlock; when applied as a cataplasm, an extract of which, taken inwardly, is particularly serviceable, but much more so to adults than those who have not arrived at the age of puberty.

In scorbutic, leprous, and scrofulous cases, the Botanical Syrup, by being made from the most purifying and sanative roots and plants in the whole vegetable creation, has been attended with success in cases

that have baffled other medicines, and, consequently, been deemed by the faculty hopeless and incurable. These disorders, as well as the cancer, the evil, and the fistula, internally sap the constitution, and outwardly disfigure the human person; how happy, therefore, it is for patients labouring under these complaints that a cure can be accomplished, while the more regular mode of practice would inevitably lead them to the grave.

CASES.

Elizabeth Wilson, daughter of Thomas and Mary Wilson, of Brattleby, near Lincoln, was afflicted for a long time with a dangerous cancerous joint-evil, which at last turned to a fistula; the pipe of the wound, in which you might have put your finger, ran as far as the shoulder. By taking Dr. Brodum's Botanical Syrup was perfectly cured in three weeks.

Witnesses, *Thomas Wilson, Father; William Foss, Heckington, near Lincoln; Joseph Smith, Lincoln; and John Knaggs, (eye witness) Gentleman Farmer, Rise, near Hull, Yorkshire.*

I was afflicted with a dropsy, that my flesh was swelled in a surprising manner, and had likewise a cancerous evil

ulcer round my neck, that was so large I could put my fist in it, and the windpipe exposed to sight; by applying to Dr. Brodum, I was quite cured of the Dropsy in six weeks, by his Botanical Syrup, and the ulcers almost healed up, so that I could get my living with comfort, which I had not done for nine years before, and which I am ready to testify on oath before a magistrate, or any other person.

Witness my hand, E. WOOLEMORE,
Box-maker, near the Red Lion, *Stroud*.

Witnesses, *J. Witbam*, White Hart, *Rochester*, Kent;
W. Alston, Butcher and Cornfactor.

JOHN COLLISON, of White-horse-lane, Canterbury, was afflicted with the Evil, and running sores in the neck; tried several doctors to no effect; by taking Dr. Brodum's Botanical Syrup, was perfectly cured. It is now two years since, without any return of the disorder.

Witness, *Jervais Rose*, late shopman to Mr. Keen, now Druggist, at *Deal*. *Mary Collison*, the mother, swore to the truth of the above at *Canterbury*, this 26th day of *February*, 1796, before me, W. BRISTOW, Mayor.

MARY ANN HALL, daughter of Thomas Hall, baker, of Downham, Norfolk, was afflicted with a scrofulous complaint, which made her ears run very much; likewise discharged a great deal of matter from other parts. By taking Dr. Brodum's Botanical Syrup, was perfectly cured in a short time. Witness my hand, THOMAS HALL.

Witnesses, *Thomas Chamberlain*, butcher, *F. Rising*, Mr. *Rich*, *Elsey*, plumber and glazier, and *Thomas Osborne*, bell-founder, *Downham*.

The Daughter of THOMAS STINTON, at Newmarket, was afflicted with the Leprosy all over her face and body for two years. By taking Dr. Brodum's Botanical Syrup, she was perfectly cured in a short time. Any person doubting the above wonderful cure may be convinced by a letter, or personally.

Witness my hand,

SARAH STINTON.

Witness to the above, *E. Holland*, Sadler to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

I, CHARLOTTE HOBBS, of *Upper Green-street, Blackfriars*, voluntarily make oath, that my Son, WILLIAM HOBBS, was afflicted with the Evil, which broke out in every part of his neck, and, after having tried many applications to no purpose, apparently was in a state of mortification; but, by taking Dr. Brodum's Botanical Syrup, has obtained an effectual cure, and now enjoys a perfect state of health; from two motives I am induced to attest the above; one is for the benefit of my fellow-creatures in similar afflictions, the other from a principle of duty and gratitude to Dr. Brodum for so immediate a deliverance.

CHARLOTTE HOBBS.

Witnesses, *George Chapman, Scrub's-square, Blackfriars*; *Henry Hart, Hill-street, Blackfriars*; *Giles Hancock*, Sadler, No. 12, *Blackfriars-road*, and *J. W. Myers*, Printer, No. 2, *Paternoster-row*.

Sworn before us, at the *Public Hall, Union-street, Southwark*, Sept. 10, 1796,

B. Robertson, Esq.

W. Hill, Esq.

} Justices of the Peace.

Mrs. REYNOLDS, late Mrs. SHARMAN, at the Marquis of Granby's, Peterborough, had long been afflicted with the most excruciating pains in her left breast, which at length flew to her womb; in this dreadful state she applied to Dr. Gardner, physician, assisted by another gentleman of the faculty, who attended her some time, and at length gave her up as incurable; but, by the advice of her nurse, was prevailed upon to take Dr. Brodum's Nervous Cordial, by taking which, in twenty-four hours, found great relief, and in two days brought away the whole substance from the womb, that had been a long time gathering, and since has enjoyed her health uninterrupted. The wonderful effect of the medicines and advice of Dr. Brodum have induced me to request he would cause it to be published, for the sake of those poor creatures labouring under the same disorders. Signed by me, (*in London*)

June 10, 1795.

LYDIA REYNOLDS.

SARAH HAZARD, Balderton-gate, Newark, had a Fistula Lacrymalis in her eye, which at last turned to a cancer in her nose, and has continued for these nine years; by taking Dr. Brodum's Botanical Syrup for a fortnight, the Fistula was cured, and the Cancer almost healed.

Witnesses *Daniel Holt*, Printer, *Sarah Drury*, Grocer, *Newark*; *Richard Body*, *Hannah Hill*, *Kelham*.

SUSANNAH HARDY, of Mintern, Dorset, cured of a cancer in her mouth of 12 years standing. S. HARDY.

Witnesses, *El. Furber*, *Wm. Hardy*, Church-wardens, *Thomas Furber*, Overseer, who paid for the cure; *James Waygood*, *George House*, *William House*, and *Rev. Wm. Glaspoole*.

We now proceed to one of the most important subjects, perhaps, that ever respected the health and happiness of mankind.

In doing this, we feel not a little concern at our being restrained, in a great measure, from speaking so explicitly as we wish, or as may indeed be necessary for the purpose of making ourselves sufficiently understood.

We are unavoidably impelled to this, by the *delicacy* we owe to the female part of the community. This is a restraint under which we feel ourselves the more awkward, since *both* sexes are equally interested in what we are to treat of in the following pages of our work.

The sad and dreadful effects of the *indiscretions* of *youth*, under the idea of which may be comprehended what decency will not permit us to explain, are alike experienced by both sexes; they have each of them, in their more juvenile moments, indulged in those excesses that have unfortunately laid the foundation of complaintsequallyn numerous and alarming.

They are each of them, more or less, labouring under a train of the most heavy and dismal consequences, and equally in want, not only of immediate relief, but of *A Guide to Old Age*.

Under this impression, we have no doubt but that the following pages, to which we have entirely confined ourselves on the important subject alluded to, will be read with the utmost avidity, and attended to as one of the greatest blessings that can, under Providence, be conferred on our fellow-creatures.

There, we trust, will be found, pointed out in the plainest and most familiar terms, not only the *cause* and *consequences* of those practices, that are to be considered as the indiscretions of youth, but such *safe* and *certain* means of *relief*, as will not only give the most effectual and speedy *check* to the farther progress of their sad and baneful effects, but also equally ensure to the afflicted and desponding patient a *sure* and *happy* GUIDE TO OLD AGE, and all the comforts it can possibly expect.

CHAP. XX.

Of Weaknesses contracted before Marriage, with proper Advice in every Respect whatever.

VENEREAL EXCESSES.

EXTREMES, says an old adage, are dangerous; and nothing is more true in politics, in philosophy, or in medicine, than this motto. A volume might be written with the utmost ease, deduced from the nature of things, and from the actual history of mankind at large, to prove the multitude of evils, both of body and mind, that encounter a state of perpetual celibacy and abstraction from sexual delights. But, as I write not professedly on this subject at present, I shall leave the description of these evils and inconveniencies to those who are best acquainted with the humours and caprices of the mind, the defects and debilities of the corporeal functions, which are daily witnessed in convents of the severer orders of nuns and friars in Roman Catholic countries, and in the domestic circles of bachelors and old maids, in countries where such orders are prohibited; and shall

pass on to the consideration of those evils and calamities which naturally accrue from a conduct diametrically the reverse; the excessive, and more especially the too early, indulgence in venereal pursuit and gratifications.

And here let no man think me an enemy to the rational pleasures, the intermingled bliss of sexual delights; such as, for the wisest purposes, the Almighty Parent has created our bodies mutually to give and receive, and has destined us universally to possess.

“Be ye fruitful and multiply,” was the original and divine command; and it is that this command may be duly executed that I now write. Not to extenuate, but to enlarge the circle of felicity; not to diminish, but to increase the numbers of mankind.

To you, ye parents, therefore, I address myself, whose maturer years, and more consummate knowledge must make you better acquainted with the importance of this delicate subject, should you even have escaped those fatal rocks on which so many thousands have split, and preserved your constitutions pure and inviolate, to the infinite benefit and

advantage of your children, undepraved by
 disease, uninjured by youthful contagion; to
 you I address myself, and request that if you
 retain any value for the health you possess,
 any regard for the future prosperity of the fa-
 mily entrusted to your care, you will instruct
 them early in the precepts this little volume is
 designed to inculcate, and the evils it attempts
 to point out. But chiefly to you do I direct
 my attention, ye candid and ingenuous youths,
 who just freed from the shackles of a profes-
 sional or a college education, are cast at large
 on the world's wide stage, in the thoughtless
 giddiness of youth, devoid of maturer judg-
 ment, and without any friendly mentor to guide
 aright your heedless footsteps. Attend to the
 advice which a friend to your unsuspecting
 age thus publicly offers; hear his report on
 the dangers which surround you; receive
 with veneration his address; and practise his
 salutary precepts;—so shall you pass silently
 on to the winter of unembittered age, indulge
 in every rational gratification you were created
 to partake of, and enjoy yourselves to the
 latest hour of life, free from those diseases

whose evil effects he who addresses himself to you has most particularly studied and most amply witnessed, and which, in most instances, require the utmost sagacity of the physician even to palliate and soften.

The greatest physicians of antiquity, who have transmitted their names to us with the highest renown, and who will be read and admired whilst letters and science retain their influence, have described the evils that are occasioned by the abuse of amorous pleasures under the title *Tabes Dorsalis*. Hippocrates says, that this disorder arises from some defect in the spinal marrow. Young married people, who have formerly indulged in illicit amours, and those of a lascivious disposition, are particularly afflicted with it. They have no fever, and though they eat well, they fall away, and become consumptive. They feel as if a sting or stitch descended from the head along the spinal marrow. Every time they go to stool, or have occasion to urinate, they shed a great quantity of seminal liquor. They are incapable of procreation, though they frequently dream of the act of coition. Walk-

ing, particularly in rugged paths, puts them out of breath, and weakens them; occasions a heaviness in the head, and noise in the ears, which are succeeded by a general marasmus, and sometimes a violent fever, which terminates their days. Such are the words of Hippocrates, which correspond with what Aetius says upon the same subject. Young people have the air and appearance of old age. They become frail, effeminate, benumbed, lazy, stupid, and incapable of any action. Their bodies are bent from debility, and their legs are swelled from the same cause, and unable to perform their usual functions; they have an utter distaste for the festive scenes of life, and for every thing of business are totally incapacitated; many also, observes this accurate historian, become paralytic.

The stomach is disordered; all the whole frame is weakened; paleness, universal decay, and emaciation succeed.

These opinions are supported by Turbius, that celebrated physician of Amsterdam; these are the words which occur in his treatise on this subject:—"The spinal marrow does not

only waste, but the body and mind both equally languish, and the man perishes a miserable victim."

"Samuel Vesputius," continues he, "was seized with a flux of humours, extremely acrid, which immediately affected the hind part of the head, and the nape of the neck, from whence it communicated to the spinal marrow, the loins, the buttocks, and the articulation of the thighs, which made this unfortunate man suffer such excruciating pain, that his countenance was entirely distorted, and he was seized with a slow fever, which, by degrees, consumed him; but not so fast as he desired; and he was in such a situation, that he frequently invoked death before he was snatched from his misery." To these opinions, we shall add that of the celebrated Gaubius, in his *Pathological and Medicinal Institutes*: "An early emission of seed is not only prejudicial, by reason of the loss of a most useful humour, but likewise by a repetition of the convulsive motion by which it is discharged; for the highest pleasure is followed by an universal relaxation of the natu-

ral powers, which cannot frequently take place without destroying all the stamina of the constitution. Besides, the more the strainers of the body are drained, the more humour they draw to them from the other parts, and the juices, being thus conveyed to the genitals, the other parts are impoverished. Hence it is, that, from excessive venery, arise lassitude, weakness, numbness, a feeble gait, head-achs, convulsions of the senses, but especially of the sight, and dullness of hearing, an idiot look, a feverish circulation of blood, exsiccation, leanness, a consumption of the lungs and back, and want of all masculine powers. These evils are increased, and become incurable by reason of a perpetual itch for pleasure, which nevertheless the inclinations of the mind, as well as the passions of the body, still desire ardently; from whence it follows, as before observed, that they have obscene dreams in sleep, and the prone parts, upon every slight occasion, have an ineffectual tendency to stiffen, and the quantity of replaced semen will be discharged from the relaxed cells (however small, it becomes a burthen

and a stimulus) by the slightest efforts. Thus it is, that these excesses bring such perdition upon the flower of our youth."

Such then are the sentiments of these great men, at different periods, upon the consequences of too violent seminal emissions; and, to illustrate what has been premised, it will be necessary to pay some attention to the importance of this liquor, with respect to the well-being of the whole human machine.

It may, with truth, be said, that our bodies are in a continual state of decay: to repair this waste, nature has furnished us with nutrition, by assistance of aliments at due times introduced into the stomach; but, whenever this supply of food is wanting, or is converted to any partial purpose, and not to the general nutrition of the body at large, our frame must necessarily decay much faster, and more quickly sink into a state of extreme debility and total weakness. Too copious evacuations, are most frequently the causes of this debility; for our bodies are so constructed, that, for the aliments to acquire the degree of preparation necessary for the reparation of gene-

ral strength, a certain quantity of humours must be previously secreted, and constantly at hand. If this condition is wanting, if the debilitated stomach is incapable of performing its office, the digestion and concoction of the aliments are imperfect in proportion as the deficient humour happens to be of a more elaborate kind, or of greater importance to animal economy.

The seminal liquor has so great an influence upon the corporeal powers, and upon perfect digestion, which repairs them, that physicians of all ages have been unanimously of opinion, that the loss of an ounce of this humour would weaken more than that of forty ounces of blood. An idea may be formed of its importance, by observing the effects it produces as soon as it begins to be formed; the voice, the physiognomy, the features of the face change, the beard grows, and the body often takes another appearance, because the muscles acquire a thickness and firmness, which form a sensible difference between the body of an adult person and that of a youth not yet arrived at the age of puberty.

These changes are prevented by destroying the organ which serves to secrete the liquor that produces it; and Boerhaave observed, that the amputation of the testicles, at the age of virility, made the beard fall, and effeminated the voice.

There are humours, such as perspiration, which quit the body the moment they are separated from the circulating vessels.

There are others such as urine, which after his separation, are retained for a certain time in the reservoirs destined for that purpose; and from whence they do not issue till they are collected in a sufficient quantity to excite an irritation upon these reservoirs, which mechanically cause them to empty themselves. There is a third sort, which are secreted and retained in the manner of the second, in reservoirs, not with the design of being completely evacuated, but to acquire on these reservoirs a degree of perfection which qualifies them for fresh functions, when they return into the mass of humours. Such, amongst others, is the genital liquor. Being separated in the testicles, this liquor passes

from hence in a pretty long canal into the vesiculæ seminales, is continually resorbed by the vessels adapted for that purpose, and is gradually restored to the mass of humours.—Many evidences might be produced to demonstrate this fact; amongst others, for instance, the secretion of the seminal liquor in a healthy man is constantly made in the testicles; it repairs to the reservoirs, the limits of which are very confined, and cannot, perhaps, contain all that is secreted in a day. There are, nevertheless, some reserved and continent men, who have no evacuations of this kind for many months; in these, it must therefore return into the vessels of circulation, which is greatly facilitated by the structure of the organs which assist in the secretion of this humour, in conveying it into the proper channel, and in preserving it. The veins are there much more considerable than the arteries, and in a proportion not to be found elsewhere. And supposing, according to modern opinions*, that no other than the lym-

* Vide, Dr. Monro, jun. De Vasis Lymphaticis; Dr. Hunter, the Medical Commentaries, &c.

phatic veins absorb, the genital parts are equally suited to a considerable absorption, as vessels of this kind are there, very numerous.

Though Galen was unacquainted with the mechanism of the semen, he was not ignorant that the humours were enriched by their being retained; for, as he says, every part is full of this liquor in those who refrain from any commerce with women; but those who frequently give way to this intercourse are quite deficient in this humour. He then enters into a curious disquisition, in order to ascertain how small a quantity of this liquor can communicate infinite strength to the body, and concludes, that it has excellent virtue, and may, therefore, very speedily convey some of its power to all parts of the corporeal machine; and that, as small causes often produce very considerable effects, he thinks it is no way surprising, that the testicles should furnish liquor proper to circulate fresh vigour over all the body, as the brain produces many motions and sensations, and the heart communicates the power of beating to the arteries. To this may be properly added what

that great professor Haller says upon the same subject; his words are, "The semen is kept in the vesiculæ seminales until the man makes use of it." During this period, the quantity that is then confined excites him to acts of venery; but the great part of this seed, which is the most volatile and odoriferous, as well as the strongest, is absorbed into the blood, and then produces upon its return very surprising changes; it makes the beard, hair, and nails grow; it changes the voice and manners; for age does not produce those changes in animals; it is the semen only that performs these operations, as we find eunuchs are not susceptible of them.

This liquor is a stimulus, or provocative, which irritates the part it touches, as its powerful seat and the manifest irritation it communicates to the organs of generation plainly evince.

These sharp particles being thus incessantly absorbed and re-united with the humour, they create a gentle though constant stimulus in the vessels, which thereby more forcibly contract and more easily act upon the fluids;

hence circulation is quickened; nutrition performed with greater regularity, and every other animal function becomes more perfect.

This being the case, eunuchs must necessarily be, in many respects, deficient in their animal œconomy; but, if they are incapable of the advantages that are derived from the absorption of this liquor, they are, on the other hand, not deprived of that precious part of the blood which is allotted for semen, and, of course, they are not liable to those changes which are occasioned by the prepared seminal liquor; nor are they exposed to those disorders which arise from the privation of this humour unprepared. When the first is not separated, the animal machine will be deficient in those succours which it derives from the prepared semen, without being liable to the alterations which depend thereupon; but this can in no respect weaken; if, on the one hand, it gains nothing, so on the other, it loses nothing; the body of a eunuch may, therefore, in this respect, be considered in a state of childhood.

To what has been here said upon this subject, the observations of the celebrated Professor Skemeider, of Leipsic, will be no improper supplement.

Whilst I have been sometimes meditating on various natural subjects, says this professor, such as the human body, the structure of it, its motion, its humours, &c. I imagined, that amongst other things, the genital liquor well deserved to be carefully examined; and, by enquiring into the nature of the constituent parts, the vessels, receptacles, and secretion of it, I have recollected some things concerning its motion; not that which is ejaculatory and excited in coition, or by another filthy titillation, nor its own private intestine motion, which, that it must have, we are pretty sure of, from the spiritous and sulphureous particles it abounds with; but the motion I mean is a progressive one, from its receptacles back again into the mass of the blood; and several circumstances have induced me to believe and assert, that there really is such a motion, till such time as the contrary shall be plainly and evidently demon-

strated to me. To get some light in this matter, I perused various authors, both ancient and modern, philological as well as anatomical, but to little or no purpose; for I have been scarce able to find any thing in them concerning this progressive or circulatory motion, except in Hippocrates, in his book *De Genitura*, from whose words we may conclude he was of this opinion, as he says, "As soon as there is seed made, the flesh and outward skin become more porous, and the little veins are more opened than they were before; but those who are yet in their childhood, or else eunuchs, have, for that reason, no hair, either on their pubes or chin, and are all over smooth, because no passage being yet made for the seed, the outward superficies are nowhere rarefied, for the passage to the seed, as I have said a little before, is stopped up."

From these words it is evident, that Hippocrates has made mention of this progress of the seed into the body; whilst he asserts, that by this same seed the flesh and outward skin are rarefied, that the beard and hair on the pubes might come through, because there is

a passage made for the seed, which, before the years of puberty and in eunuchs is yet stopped up. Rolfinch just hints at it, and, at the same time, denies the circulation of the seed, as will appear from his words: "The ostentatious name of circulation gives no rest to the curious; the semen seems neither to circulate within nor without the testicles; the vigour which the testicles add to the body ought not to be ascribed to their bulk, but to their power: yet I will not deny, that some seminal atoms may be mixed with the blood, from the remainder of what serves for the nutrition of the testicles, and which is received back into the veins." That these words intimate a regress of the seed into the blood is undeniable; but they are not strong enough, and a few atoms are not sufficient to procure the body that strength and vigour which, *cæteris paribus*, it will ever possess, and which no small nor accidental intermixture can produce. Sauvry, speaking of the use of the seed, in regard to the body it is made in, and considering it on account of the visible effects it produces on the body, comes,

without doubt, into the opinion of its circulatory motion. I shall transcribe the passage entire; it is worth reading, and runs thus: "Nobody doubts but that we owe our origin to the seed, and that, whilst it generates in us other beings very like ourselves, it renders us, as it were, immortal. But it is more difficult to trace and know the use it is of to the subject in which it is produced; yet we see it gives us a certain degree of perfection, strength, and vigour; because eunuchs, women, and those who, by excessive venery, are enervated, become, like children, dastardly and imperfect. For the same reason it produces a beard, and renders the voice of a deeper sound; and, as, between eunuchs and woman, there is no difference in what relates to the production of this liquid, it is very probable, that this liquid returning into the mass of the blood is the cause of these remarkable effects."

These are the arguments of our author, to which I shall add my own reasons, to confirm this opinion.

The first and most cogent is the smallness of the seminal bags, and the continual and

daily afflux into them. That they are small, we are convinced by our own eyes, for they are not three inches in length, and hardly one inch in breadth and thickness; though on one side they are commonly somewhat bigger than they are on the other. Now, let any one well consider the smallness of these vessels and the daily influx of seed into them, which nobody can deny, unless he denies likewise, against all reason and experience, the circulation of the blood, the undoubted cause of secretion of all humours in the body, whether good or bad. Now let any one consider well the smallness of the seminal bags, that are no ways capable of receiving and containing such a quantity of seed as may be made in seven or eight weeks, (I will not say in several years,) and so long till a man cohabits with a woman. As these things are then incompatible, it is necessary that the semen should be carried off again to the mass of blood or the body, for the reason already alleged by Sauvage, and others that may be given.

Secondly, the change that is observed in the temperament of the body after castra-

tion is a corroborating evidence of the progressive motion of the semen; for it is manifest that animals, when their testicles are taken away, grow fatter, are more languid, and less courageous. This, in all ages has been a fact so notorious, that there is not a gregarious male animal maintained, to satisfy the wants or the luxuries of man, but has been obliged from time immemorial to submit to the savage practice of castration, that his food may be eaten with greater rest, unless he be simply preserved for the purposes of propagation. It is likewise, amongst other things, to be observed, that in eunuchs the hair of the beard and privities does not fall off before castration; and that, if it is not on the chin at the time of the operation, and other parts, it never will appear in the same manner as it does upon those who have not undergone it. The privation of virility likewise changes the voice, which becomes more sharp after such privation. It is reported of stags that are fit for copulation, that, if immediately after shedding their horns, which fall off every year, they are deprived of the powers of procreation, no new horns will grow in future.

Who reports this, and when? Let the author's name be mentioned; are not these two last diseases the same? This motion and existence in the blood of the seed is moreover proved from the rank smell of some beasts, and the taste in the flesh of others, as also from the stated period on which their desire of copulation returns. What becomes of all this seed? Where is it hid when those animals do not couple with their females?—Therefore, to say that no secretion of semen is made, is speaking against all reason and experience. Organs are set apart for that secretion, which, according to the laws of nature, are constantly employed in their office. And there is a perpetual supply of matter, or arterial blood, from which the seed is separated. We are likewise taught, by experience, the presence of seed in male and adult animals who have never been castrated, at all times. Whenever an animal is dissected, the seed bags will appear turgid with recent seed. I am, moreover, of opinion, that, if the semen did not circulate in the body, it would be utterly impossible for unmarried

men to abstain from fornication, by reason of the continual increase of seed, and the incessant irritations it would otherwise occasion to abominable lust; not to mention the various and most dangerous disorders it would produce by its superabundance, if it could not be any way diminished except by copulation. It is true that a man may disturb and injure the motion of the seed by excess in diet, and various meats and liquors; that either augment the quantity of semen too much, render it sharp, or else obstruct the vessels, and so cause a corruption and stagnation of the seed, and an acrimony contracted from thence ought sometimes to be reckoned amongst the morbid causes of a *furor uterinus*, *priapism*, and *satyriasis*. This is evident from what has often been observed in women troubled with the *furor uterinus*; namely, that, upon rubbing the pudenda with musk or ambergris, or giving them clysters of the same kind, great quantities of sperm liquid are discharged, with immediate relief to the patient. From what has been said, I think it is manifest that the seed, from its vessels, returns into

the blood after its secretion, and from the blood is again secreted into the spermatic vessels.

The whole of the interior, as well as the exterior part of the body, is covered with absorbent vessels: hence the chyle is absorbed from the stomach and intestines, and passes into the thoracic duct, and from thence again into the general circulation of the blood; hence, in dropsical complaints, the moisture of the air is by the same process continually entering the pores of the skin, and enlarging the cavity of the abdomen, or the cellular membrane universally spread over the body; and hence, in many large abscesses, where the pus is deep, and the quantity considerable, we frequently see the tumour suddenly dispersed, and another tumour immediately formed in some neighbouring situation; or the pus forming the tumour may, perhaps, pass off, in consequence of the action of the same absorbent or lymphatic system, by the intestines, the urinary vessels, or even the vessels secreting the saliva into the mouth: this operation of nature is termed by physi-

cians *translation* or *metastasis*. It is the same process, and the action of the same system of vessels, distributed around the prostate gland, the vasa deferentia, and the tunica albuginea of the testes, that produces the re-absorption of the seminal liquor into the blood-vessels, and serves as an effectual answer to the question which has so often been proposed by physiologists, "where are the passages through which the semen returns to the blood?"

But though in this manner we are acquainted with the cause of action in such translations and changes of position, we know not the express laws by which it is guided, nor the reasons why, in any change or translation, it should prefer one situation or position to another; we cannot predict on the sudden dispersion of a tumour, whether it will be a morbid or a salutary dispersion; or whether the matter contained therein, when thus re-absorbed, will pass away by urine, or by the intestines; or whether it will again fix itself in some other situation, as on the lungs for example, or in any other part of the body.— We cannot tell why the venereal virus, after

absorption has once taken place, should affect the glands of the tonsils rather than those of the axilla or the parotid glands; nor why an absorption of cantharides into the system should affect the urinary bladder in particular, and produce stranguary.—There are mysteries in medicine as well as in philosophy; and it is more laudable to avow our ignorance openly than to screen it under long words of no meaning, or hypothesis of no foundation in nature. It is impossible, by any general laws which have yet been discovered, to account for the phenomena above taken notice of; and still more impossible is it to account for the passage which many hard substances take after having been swallowed, such as pins, needles, and other pointed spicula, and which have at length been brought away, through the urinary or other passages, with the urine or other fluids, discharging themselves externally, of which we have had many examples attested by authors of credit and veracity. Vide Miscell. &c.

Which way could these things get into the urinary or other vessels? That the blood car-

ried them with it through the arteries, veins, and capillary vessels, is very difficult to conceive. Let any one who understands anatomy weigh and consider the curious projects and many crooked windings even the chyle is forced to make in its passage from the stomach to the subclavian vein. Let him consider the various windings and capillary vessels through which the blood circulates, and compare it with the course of these hard substances, and then judge with what difficulty they must be carried to the secretory organs of the urine, and with the same facility be separated from the blood, as the urine is, without wounding the vessels through which they pass. The above-mentioned Sauvry is of opinion, that the seed, through the pores of the veins, goes back into the mass of blood, which regress he conceives to be made in this manner: The seed, says he, included in its vessel, ferments, and, by continuing there, acquires a constitution it was not before endowed with; that is, it gains something by increase of motion, and is more subtilized; so that, returning into the mass of blood, it

there brings forth those alterations which it could not have produced, unless it had been rectified and exalted in the seminal vessels.

When these vessels are once filled, and more seminal matter comes to that which is contained in them, it is thus forced, by degrees, to pass off into the pores of the veins, and circulating with the blood, by its glutinous quality, in a manner involves and withholds its more spirituous particles, and hinders the dissipation of them. This is a great reason that, in the act of coition, great quantities of this oily substance are, by repetition, exhausted, and the spirits evaporated; and from this principle arises the debility of those who are destitute of this liquor. Mr. Boyle is of the same opinion. As to myself, I believe that the seed, being attenuated and subtilized in the testicles and seminal vessels, returns by the lymphatic vessels, which ascends towards the abdomen, and then they discharge their lymph into the sanguiferous vessels; and that, after this manner, it is carried again into the circulation, to the great benefit of the whole body. I heartily wish

that the most skilful anatomists and physiological writers of the greatest penetration would make further inquiry into this affair, the certain knowledge of which would be of great utility.

From these observations, I think it is clearly proved, that the superabundant semen is absorbed by the lymphatic vessels into the body, where it communicates fresh circulation and vigour, and disperses strength and power to every part of it.

If, then, this liquor is of such eminent importance to the proper functions of the whole machine, let us consider what may be the effects of too great and improper a discharge of it.

Ætius has handed down to us a description of the ills that are produced by too great an emission of the semen: "Young people of this description, says he, having the air and appearance of old age; they become pale, effeminate, benumbed, lazy, base, stupid, and imbecile; their bodies are bent, their legs not able to carry them; they have an utter distaste for every thing, are totally incapacitated,

and many times become paralytic;" and he therefore includes amorous pleasures among the number of the six causes which occasion the palsy. Galen observes, that the same causes occasion disorders of the brain and nerves, and destroy the muscular powers; he tells us, that a patient under his care for a violent disorder, not being perfectly recovered, died the same night that he paid the conjugal tribute to his wife. And Pliny, the naturalist, informs us, that Cornelius Gallus, the ancient prætor, and Titus Etherius, the Roman knight, died in the very act of coition. Gen. Armitage is another proof of the truth of the assertion. Sanctorius, who has examined, with the greatest attention, all the causes which actuate our bodies, has observed; after Ætius, that this weakens the stomach, destroys digestion, obstructs the insensible perspiration, an irregularity in the discharge of which produces the most fatal consequences, occasions the liver and reins to be overheated, gives a disposition for the stone in the kidneys, and usually occasions the loss of, or, at least, weakens the sight. Lomnius, in his Com-

mentaries upon Celsus, observes, that too frequent emissions of the seed relax, dry up, weaken, enervate, and produce a crowd of evils, such as apoplexies, lethargies, epilepsies, faintings, the loss of sight, tremors, palsy, spasm, and every species of the most racking gout. Schelaumer says, that too great a dissipation of the animal spirits weakens the stomach, destroys the appetite, and nutrition no longer taking place, the motion of the heart is weakened, all the parts languish, and an epilepsy succeeds. Salmuth has seen a learned man of a splenetic constitution go mad; and another man, whose brain was so dried up, that it was heard to rattle in the pericranium; and both these disorders were occasioned by excesses of the same nature. And the author of *Memoirs of Curious Naturalists*, (De Cun. 2. Ann. 5. Append. Obs. 88. p. 56.) says, that he has seen a man, 59 years of age, who, three weeks after marriage with a young woman, fell suddenly blind, and died at the end of four months, which he attributed to the excessive libidinous disposition of the wife, and the too frequent grati-

fication of the husband. The celebrated Hoffman tells us (in his book *De Morbis et Eximia Venere*) that a young man, of 18 years of age, who had frequent connections with a servant-girl, was, on a sudden, seized with a weakness, and a general tremor in all his limbs, his face became red, and his pulse very weak. He was relieved from this state in an hour's time; but an incessant languor continued on him. The same fit frequently returned, and threw him into great agonies, which, at the end of eight days, occasioned a contraction and tumor in the right arm, with a pain in his right elbow, which was greatly increased in its size.

The disorder continued augmenting for a considerable time, notwithstanding many remedies were prescribed. At length, however, the doctors performed a cure upon this patient. Boerhaave says, that the loss of too much semen occasions lassitude, debilitates, and renders exercise difficult, it causes convulsions, emaciation, and pains in the membrane of the brain; it deadens the senses, and particularly the sight; it gives rise to a

dorsal consumption, and various other disorders, which are connected with these. He also says, that he had seen a patient, whose disorder began by lassitude, and a weakness in all parts of the body, particularly towards the loins; it was attended with an involuntary motion of the tendons, periodical spasms, and bodily decay, insomuch, as to destroy the whole corporeal frame; he felt a pain even in the membrane of the brain, a pain which patients call a dry burning heat, and which incessantly affected the most noble parts. He says, that he has likewise seen a young man afflicted with a dorsal consumption. who, though he was frequently cautioned not to give way to amorous pleasures, nevertheless so far yielded to their impulse, that his body, before his death, was quite deformed, and the fleshy substance which appears above the spinal apophyses of the loins was entirely wasted; and that even the brain was, in some measure, consumed.

Coition brings on epileptic fits in those who are subject to them; and to this cause Van Swieten attributes the great oppression

the patients suffer if the fits are frequent. Dr. Didier knew a merchant of Montpellier, who never made any sacrifices to Venus without having a fit of epilepsy. Galen furnishes us with a similar instance, as well as Henry Van Steers. Van Swieten knew a man, who was troubled with the epilepsy, who had a fit upon his wedding-night.

Hoffman was acquainted with a very lascivious woman, who usually had a fit of epilepsy after each act of venery. Boerhaave observes, that, in the heat of venery, all the nerves are affected, oftentimes even fatally; and gives an example of a woman, who, every time she performed an act of coition, fell into a pretty long syncope; and another of a man, who died the very first time he copulated with a woman, the spasm being so violent, that it brought on a general palsy.

Monsieur Savage has given us a very extraordinary instance of a man who was seized with a spasm in the very middle of enjoyment, whereby his whole body became stiff; he lost all sensation and memory, and the fit continued upon him for twelve years.

Thus we find that excessive indulgence in amorous pleasure does not only produce languishing disorders, but frequently those of an acute and violent nature, and it constantly impedes the cure of complaints derived from another source. Hoffman, after speaking of the dangerous effects of amorous pleasure for those who labour under wounds, considers those risks which persons run, by addicting themselves to it, who are frequently afflicted with fevers. Upon this occasion, he quotes an observation of Fabricius de Hilden, who says, that a man, having copulated with a woman the tenth day after a pleurisy, which had terminated on the seventh by abundant perspiration, was seized with a violent fever, and immediate trembling, and died on the thirteenth day. He also relates, that a man of a gouty disposition, much addicted to women and wine, who, fancying himself cured of a pleurisy, was, immediately after coition, seized with a violent trembling all over his body, extreme flushing in the face, attended by all the symptoms of the

disorder, which he thought had been expelled, but which returned with much greater violence than at first, and he was in far greater danger. He also mentions a man, who never yielded to venereal excesses without having an intermitting fever for several days.

If such then are the fatal accidents produced by the excessive indulgence of amorous passions in a natural and legitimate way, how much more baneful must be the effects which flow from the gratification of them in an unnatural and illegitimate manner, which I shall illustrate in the succeeding chapters.

CHAP. XXI.

Dissertation on the baneful Effects of Self-pollution in the Male Sex.

WE have already seen the concurrent testimonies of the most eminent physicians, with regard to the fatal consequences of excessive indulgence in amorous pleasure in a natural way; the subject of this section is the consideration of the still more direful effects of seminal discharges in an unnatural channel; for, as a celebrated philologist observes, "the loss of too much semen in the natural manner is attended by very dangerous consequences; but they are still more dreadful when the same quantity has been dissipated in an unnatural manner; for the evils which happen to those who waste themselves in a natural way are very alarming, but those which are occasioned by self-pollution are still more shocking."

It would, indeed, be of very insignificant consequence, in a physical sense, whether

this evacuation was occasioned by either of the methods I have stated, if they are alike pernicious, but the manner is, in this respect, equal to the substance.—Sanc-torius points out to us the cause of the peculiar evils arising from self-pollution.—He says, “moderate coition is useful, when “nature solicits for it; when it is solicited “by the imagination, it weakens all the “faculties, particularly the memory.” This may be very clearly exemplified; when we are in a state of health, we have no amorous desires, but when the *vesiculae seminales* are replete with a quantity of liquor, which has acquired such a degree of thickness, as to render its return into the mass of blood difficult; and, in these circumstances, when an evacuation takes place, we may be partly certain, that the corporeal frame will not thereby suffer any sensible diminution of strength. But such is the structure of the genital organs, that they are actuated, and the succeeding desires are animated, not only by the presence of the superabundant seminal humour, but

also by the imagination, which, having great influence upon these parts, may, by being occupied with lascivious desires, give them such a disposition as to create these desires, the gratification whereof is the more pernicious, in proportion as it is unnecessary to the welfare of the body. These organs, like the others, are never properly actuated but when nature stimulates them; for example, the want of food and drink is indicated by hunger and thirst; and excesses, in either respect, are prejudicial, by enfeebling the body. The necessity of going to stool and voiding urine is signified by certain physical conditions, but a bad habit may so far pervert the constitution of the organs, that the necessity of these evacuations may no longer depend upon the quantity of matter to be evacuated. We subject ourselves to want, when not necessitated; and this is precisely the case of those who addict themselves to self-pollution. Imagination and custom, not nature and reason, prompt them to this filthy practice.

Nature is drained of one of her most essential humours, and which she so visibly points out the application of, for her own support and the perpetuation of the human species. Habit will, nevertheless, in time so far pervert nature, that, in consequence of that law of the animal œconomy, whereby humours are attracted by irritation, there will be a continual conflux of humours upon these parts; for as Hippocrates observes, when a man habituates himself to seminal emissions, the vessels that are therein employed are unnecessarily dilated, and the semen is by that means more abundantly attracted. Not only the body, but the mind is contaminated, for no sooner has this uncleanness fixed its empire in the heart, but from that time it pursues the man continually, and never relinquishes its dominion.

Even upon the most serious and awful occasions, he will find himself transported with lustful conceptions and desires, which incessantly pursue him, and occupy his imagination. The self-polluter, entirely

devoted to this practice, is liable, on that account, to the same disorders as the metaphysician or the mathematician, whose attention is engrossed by a single object; and it is universally allowed, that nothing debilitates the faculties more than the mind being constantly engaged upon the same subject; for that part of the brain which is then occupied, makes an effort similar to that of a muscle which has been for a long time considerably extended; this occasions such a continual motion in the part as cannot be stopped, or such fixed attention, that the idea cannot be changed. Self-polluters are under the same predicament, or else they are completely incapacitated; so that, when their faculties are not entirely destroyed, they are afflicted with all the disorders incident to the brain, the hypochondria, epilepsy, catalepsy, insensibility, imbecility, nervous disorders, &c.

Disorders, when thus produced, are an additional incentive to their cause, as the patient flatters himself with momentary relief from the gratification of a disposition

that perpetually engages his attention; and therefore he daily and hourly increases his misery, and saps the very essence of existence.

If to this we add the difficulty that frequently attends the indulgence of amorous passions in a natural way, the expence naturally attendant, the risk with regard to infection, which serve as so many damps to the pursuit, a young man that is dependent, having but a small income, will frequently surmount his desires; but, when he habituates himself to that destructive vice, the generative organs, by becoming incessantly irritated, bring on a perpetual stimulus, independent of any external cause; so that if there were no more danger to be apprehended from emissions of this kind in the natural way, the train of evils produced by this habit, and the mind being debauched, must demonstrate their fatal tendency; but still more cogent reasons may be adduced, why seminal discharges this way are more destructive than in copulation.

The frequency of erection, though imperfect which this disposition excites, greatly diminishes the strength of self-polluters. All parts in a state of extension exhaust the powers; the spirits that are conveyed thither in great quantities, and, of course, dissipated, are wanted in the performance of other functions, which are therefore very imperfectly done; these concurrent causes are attended with very dangerous effects.—Self-polluters are also afflicted with the palsy in the organs of generation, which brings on impotency through a defect in erection, and a simple gonorrhœa, by reason of the relaxed parts suffering the real semen to escape as soon as secreted, together with an influx of that humour which the prostatae separate. In short, all the internal membrane of the urethra acquires a catarrhus disposition, which excites a running similar to the *fluor albus* in women.

Innumerable are the pores spread over the surface of the human body, which are the emunctories or channels of discharge

for vitiated redundancy, or perspirable matter. There also exists on the surface of the body a re-absorbent faculty. Every instant half the pores of the skin exhale a very subtle humour, that is of greater consequence than all our other evacuations. At the same time, another kind of pores receives part of the fluids which surround us, and communicates them to the vessels. It is demonstrable, that, in some cases, this inhalation is very important. In robust people, the exhalation is greater than in weak persons, and *vice versa*; the inhalation in these are more considerable, and the perspiration of healthy people contains something nutritious and strengthening, which, being inhaled by another, invigorates him.

From these observations, we may draw a conclusion for frequent adoption, which is by no means uncommon, but has been practised time immemorial. Sacred history has ever noticed it in respect to David. The existence of aged persons have been prolonged considerably by a young person,

and consequently, it weakens the healthy, who experience a serious loss, and thus receive, or rather imbibe weak exhalations, corrupt and putrid, which are highly prejudicial to the constitution.

With respect to seminal discharges by manual friction, and why they are more pernicious in their consequences than the method pointed out by the law of nature, I have already stated. I shall now proceed to the disorders arising from a practice so destructive, and at the same time, confine myself, as much as the nature of the subject will admit, to the horrid victims of self-pollution. The dreadful effects peculiar to the practice, cannot be pointed out in colours too expressive, as I consider it an indispensable duty I owe to the public.

The general evils which all practitioners who have written upon this subject agree in are thus specified: the intellectual faculties are weakened, loss of memory ensues, the ideas all clouded, the patient falls sometimes into slight madness, he has an incessant irksome uneasiness, continual anguish,

sight, hearing, and senses deranged, sleep is attended with horrid dreams, the intellectual powers of the body decay, the adoption of it in young persons prevents their growth, hypochondriac and hysteric affections are the constant attendants, and, to draw a conclusion, the whole train of nervous disorders originates from the practice; head-ach is always the consequence, breast, stomach, and intestines, affected; external rheumatic pains, numbness in all parts of the body, when they are slightly pressed; pimples do not only appear in the face, being one of the most common symptoms, but also suppurating blisters upon the nose, the breast, and the thighs, painful itchings, and even excrescences on the forehead. The organs of generation also participate of that misery whereof they are the primary cause. Many are incapable of erection, others discharge semen upon the slightest titillation, and the most feeble erection, or in efforts when they are at stool. Many are affected with a constant gonorrhœa, which entirely destroys the powers

of action, and the discharge resembles fœtid matter or mucus. Others are subject to priapisms, dysurice, stranguries, heat of urine, and difficulty of discharge. Painful tumours upon the penis, testicles, bladder, and spermatic cord, are generally experienced, so that either the impracticability of coition, or a deprivation of the genital liquor, renders every one impotent who has given way to this practice any length of time. Moreover the functions of the intestines are sometimes very much disordered; and some patients complain very much of stubborn constipations, others of the hemorrhoids, or of the running of a fœtid matter from the anus, particularly diarrhœas, immediately after the crime.

CASES.

Examples of the wonderful Efficacy of the Nervous Cordial, when administered to relieve the ill Consequences of that truly detestable Sin, SELF-POLLUTION.

When an individual has experienced any particular mark of kindness, in which his welfare and happiness have been considerably promoted, nothing is more natural than to

seek out the person by whom we have been served, for the purpose of expressing our grateful sense of the favour bestowed.

“ But, in cases of health, where we have been recovered from the last deplorable stage of debilitated nature, and restored to the full enjoyment of all the various blessings of life, we are forcibly called on, by every consideration, to acknowledge it in the most public manner. We owe this equally to our own feelings, which must be sensibly awakened on the occasion, to the skill and talents of the Doctor, which merit every encomium, and to the public at large, in order that those who may stand in need of similar benefits may know where to receive them. Having made these general observations, I shall proceed to state the particular case that has occasioned them, and to lay before the public the salutary effects that I have experienced under the greatest afflictions that can possibly befall us. I was born and educated at *Winchester*, and at seventeen years of age went to the university at *Oxford*.— Prior to my leaving *Winchester*, and more particularly at college, I was reduced to the most grievous state by these horrid and unnatural practices, too incident to youth, and which are not more baneful to our health than sinful in the eye of God. I was at first afflicted with a dimness of sight, a weakness in my loins, and a depression of spirits. In this situation I applied to Baron *Wensel*, the famous oculist, who informed me that it proceeded from the optic nerves. I for some time followed his advice, till, returning one day from shooting, I was seized with a numbness in my limbs, to such a degree as to lead me to conclude, that I should

entirely lose the use of them. This induced me to put myself under the hands of Doctor *W.* of *Oxford*, but neither his aid nor the waters at *Bath*, which place I visited, afforded me the least relief; my spirits at length were so seriously depressed, with violent palpitations of the heart, and my flesh so much decayed, that I became a mere skeleton. Observing, however, in the *Bath* papers, a publication by Dr. Brodum, intituled, "A Guide to Old Age," dedicated to his Majesty, I was induced to peruse the same, when I prudently discovered the complaint I had so long laboured under,

"I have the happiness to add, that, by following the advice contained therein, and going through a complete course of Dr. Brodum's invaluable Nervous Cordial, I am now, thank heaven, perfectly recovered, and as well as ever I was in my life.

"I have since quitted the university, and am going to enter into the holy state of matrimony, with a determination never to be without a "Guide to Old Age;" and, at the same time, I think it my duty to advise all young men to follow my example, as a perusal of this excellent book may happily prevent the afflicted from being precipitated headlong to an untimely grave, which, but for Dr. Brodum, would inevitably have been my case.

"I am, Sir, your's, &c. &c.

Oxford, Oct. 11, 1796.

"A. D. M. A."

Having in my youth, I confess it with shame, been subject to the heinous offence of Self-Pollution, I brought upon myself a running, which neither the cold bath nor any

thing that I was advised to apply could ever remove.— Thus circumstanced, no one suspected me of labouring under any bodily complaint but my Doctor, which I account for from my being naturally robust, and always preserving my colour. At this crisis I was induced to pay my addresses to a young lady of great personal accomplishments, and soon obtaining her consent, was united to her in the bands of wedlock. This I must acknowledge was highly imprudent in me, who knew, from my debilitated state, that I was utterly incapable of consummating my nuptials. A seminal discharge always preceded a perfect erection, which at first I was weak enough to attribute to a too strong desire of possession, but the same disappointment continuing, I had recourse to drinking, which, instead of remedying the evil, only increased it; no kind of erection could I procure, and positively emitted the seed always before the connection took place. The distress of being in this unfortunate predicament was greatly heightened by the fear that my wife had dropped some hints to my mother of my incapability of performing matrimonial duty, and I looked upon a divorce as inevitable, when I was advised by a friend, whom I acquainted with my truly critical situation, to purchase some bottles of your Nervous Cordial. The persevering in taking this excellent medicine has given a stamina to my constitution of which I thought my youthful excesses had entirely bereft me; in about five months it accomplished a cure, and it is with pleasure I inform you, that my wife is pregnant with her first child, of which I think I should never have been the father, had it not been for so invi-

gorating a preparation as the article in question, which may be actually said to give debilitated constitutions a new existence. I am, with gratitude for the great assistance you have rendered me,

Dear Sir,

Your obedient humble servant.

My situation for many years past has been so truly miserable, that I have often wished for death to relieve me, but I have wished in vain. Owing to juvenile indiscretions, habits contracted at school, I laboured under a total deprivation of sight; my memory had lost its retentive powers, and my other faculties were so much impaired, that I had little hopes, while my existence might be prolonged, of being any thing else than a drone in the great hive of society. I had applied to a number of eminent physicians, whose prescriptions, instead of relieving, tended only to increase the malady, until about fourteen months since I was made acquainted with your truly valuable Nervous Cordial, and, after taking three bottles, I found myself so much invigorated, both corporeally and mentally, that I could scarce credit the evidence of my own senses. By taking two bottles more I found myself so perfectly restored to health and spirits, that I feel myself, if I may be allowed the expression, an inhabitant of another world. About ten months since I married, and three weeks ago my wife presented me with a son, to the great joy of myself and friends, who have a long time despaired of having the family name perpetuated.

If, Sir, you think the publication of this remarkable case will be a benefit to the community, and to young

men in particular, you are perfectly at liberty to do it.—
My rank and situation in life make it improper for my
name to appear at the bottom of an advertisement, in a
public paper. However, I shall be in London about the
middle of next month, when I shall be happy to assure
you with what respect and gratitude I am,

Dear Sir,

Your most obliged humble servant,

Portsmouth.

W. E. Royal Navy.

SIR,

Canterbury, Feb. 4th, 1798.

I beg leave to inform you, that I was one of those miserable wretches who have debilitated their constitution by a most disgraceful vice, which you so judiciously treat on in your valuable publication, the *GUIDE TO OLD AGE*. This vice I was initiated into, when young, at school, and persevered in that shameful practice until the age of twenty-two, when I found an almost total debility in all my faculties; from whence this should proceed I was totally ignorant of, not knowing the above vice could make such havoc in the human frame. The physicians of this place were sent for, who prescribed for me to no purpose; my disanimation was expected daily; at length my relations thought bathing would be of service to me and accordingly was sent to Margate, where I bathed three times a week; this also proved of no service to me; but one day, going by chance to Mr. *Hoyle's*, Druggist, at *Margate*, to have a prescription prepared, I there perceived your *GUIDE TO OLD AGE*, which I purchased from him, at

five shillings the two volumes, and therein I found the cause of my disorder depicted in its real colours. I immediately applied to the Nervous Cordial, and took it agreeable to your directions for six weeks, and am now in perfect health, which I never better enjoyed. You have, Sir, my free consent to publish the above case, in justice to your merit and the excellence of your valuable publication, which I am certain has, and will restore many thousands from the brink of the grave. With humble gratitude and sincere thanks for the benefit received from your hands, I subscribe myself, your ever grateful humble Servant,

ALEXANDER SIMPSON.

SIR,—Since my last letter, which I wrote you about two months back, wherein I informed you of my deplorable situation, brought on myself by a vice too shameful to state, but which is delicately described in your most valuable publication, the GUIDE TO OLD AGE; this baneful practice had so far ruined my constitution, that all hopes of recovery I had long banished. Medical men, of the first eminence, tried their skill to restore me in vain; in fact my disorder was not understood by them, and I would sooner have suffered immediate death than to have divulged the secrets of my most shameful practice; but, most happy moment, when fortunately I saw your GUIDE TO OLD AGE at a friend's house, who had the goodness to lend it me, and therein I found my complaint fully described, and the medicines which you recommend in such cases, namely, the *Nervous Cordial*; that valuable medicine have I taken for two months, agreeable to your directions, and

now forward you my sincere thanks and humble acknowledgments for the perfect cure it has performed on me; my health is entirely restored, a better state I never enjoyed. You have my free permission to publish this case, which I think it my duty in gratitude to you, and that those who may labour under a similar complaint may know where to find relief; but I must request it as a particular favor, only to place the initials of my name, as my family and connections are so well known. I am, dear Sir, with profound respect, your humble servant,

Northampton, March 8, 1798.

G. T.

N. B. Any person wishing to be further informed concerning the above cure, by applying to the Doctor will be satisfied.

The medicines you last sent me, I finished taking on Tuesday last. I find my health so perfectly restored, that I must request you not to send me any more. I never enjoyed a better state of health than I do at present, to the great surprise of all my friends and acquaintance. My sufferings have been long and tedious, and my complaint of such a nature, that shame forbids me to mention. Those who read your GUIDE TO OLD AGE cannot remain ignorant of my disorder; it is a secret vice, and the effect of practising it is most dreadful. I request you to publish this my case, as a warning to my fellow-creatures, to abstain from a sin which ruins both soul and body. With gratitude, never to be erased, I am, Sir, your ever grateful humble servant,

PHILIP NICHOLS.

Bury St. Edmund's, Feb. 26, 1798.

A patient applied to me a few months since out of Lincolnshire, for some of my Nervous Cordial, whose name I suppress from a motive of delicacy, who, by giving way to the enormous and self-punished sin of Onanism, had produced a most sad derangement in the nervous system, accompanied with weakness, uneasiness, weariness, and anxiety. The excessive flux of semen, which he continually discharged, always left him in a most exhausted and emaciated state. His countenance presented a cadaverous appearance, those motions that were easy and natural to others, were difficult and almost impossible for him to perform, his legs would scarcely support him, his digestive powers were so impaired, that he could not keep his food above three or four hours upon his stomach, and the multiplicity of phlegm that he expectorated was to him a source of pain and anxiety.

In this perturbed state of mind and debilitated system of body, I administered to him my Nervous Cordial, which, considering the multiplicity of his complaints, and his irresolution for some time to discontinue a practice that had involved him in such complicated distresses, effected wonders. He has become now hale and robust, and earnestly laments his having so long given way to a vice so fraught with danger and self-destruction as the sin of Onanism.

Habits of this pernicious nature have been known to be used by children at the early period of from eight to ten years of age, one of which in particular came under my own cognizance.

A youth at this tender period of life indulged himself in this pernicious practice, which so much impaired his constitution, that his nerves became exceedingly weak, his hands lost their strength, incessant tremblings agitated every atom of his frame, he was always in a state of perspiration, he had constantly pains in his stomach, and alternately in every part of his arms, legs, breast, and veins. A cough was always the companion of these symptoms, his aspect became cadaverous, his legs fell away to a shadow, and his appetite was so destroyed, as seldom to induce him to obey the call of nature. Notwithstanding the existence of these symptoms, the Nervous Cordial soon restored him to his former health and vigour, blessings which he had every reason in the world to believe he should never again experience. The Doctor has been recently supplied with the two following melancholy catastrophies of persons who have pursued this hateful vice to excess. A youth about seventeen devoted himself to this seductive practice so entirely that he would repeat the act three or four times in one day, which was both preceded and succeeded by insensibility, and attended by swelling in the neck, and convulsive motion in the extending muscles of the head. After continuing this vice some months he became exceedingly feeble, but nevertheless persisted until he came to death's door, when the evil had made such a progress, that no medicine could afford him the least relief. His organs of generation were so weakened, that his semen flowed involuntarily from him on the slightest erection. An habitual spasm, which at first only affected him in the very act, now continued for twelve or fourteen hours at

a time, which produced such violent pains in the neck, that the most alarming outcries were the consequence. At these junctures he could not swallow any food, and after languishing for many months, he died the most pitiable object, perhaps, that ever fell a victim to disease.

Before his death he more resembled a corpse than a living man, and the infectious effluvia, that came from every part of his diseased body, was shocking beyond comparison. His mind was as disordered as his body, and his memory so impaired, that he could not retain the least idea of any thing but a knowledge of his own pain.

Boerhaave mentions another patient, who, through the adoption of this predominant passion, was first afflicted with a stiffness in the neck, which communicated to the spine, and afterwards to the other members. The inveteracy of this complaint soon completed his dissolution, but before he died he could not bear himself in any other posture than lying on his belly in bed, without being able to use his hands or feet, or take any sustenance into his mouth. He existed in this lamentable situation several weeks.

These cases are introduced to shew the danger that arises to youth from exercising passions that are a disgrace to human nature.

An instance occurred to me a few days since. A captain from the East Indies, being on the point of marriage, who laboured under a dreadful consumption, and was apprehensive matrimonial engagements would be detrimental to the restoration of his health, informed me, that, previous

to his going to the Indies, he had been injured by the venereal disease, and, at the time of his applying to me, was under the direction of an eminent physician, but found himself every day weaker and more relaxed. After a strict examination, I found not the least symptom of a venereal taint, which induced me to enforce the question to him, whether he had been ever addicted to that baneful habit, to which he candidly acknowledged he had. I recommended to him the Nervous Cordial, which he took for six weeks, and is now perfectly restored.

*An extraordinary case of Mr. G. E———, of Boston,
Lincolnshire.*

DEAR SIR,—My family and connection will not permit me to give you my name at full length, otherwise I should not hesitate one moment in so doing, for the extraordinary cure I received (by regulating myself agreeable to your advice) by taking the Nervous Cordial and Botanical Syrup, which merits every acknowledgment that lies in my power; and I think it an indispensable duty for me to make known, in a public manner, the following cure: By being early in life, and while at school, initiated to that destructive vice which you so admirably point out in your excellent work, the Guide to Old Age, I so much wasted my bodily strength, that, by the time I quitted school, I was scarce able to walk; my friends were alarmed, and medical aid was called to my assistance; strengthening medicines were administered to me with some effect, but not to that degree that would enable me to

pursue any business whatever; in this manner I lingered eight years (until I was 24 years of age) when by the advice of my family, I was persuaded to marry; but three months after marriage I was so reduced and weak, that I was obliged to keep my bed, and all hopes vanished of my ever recovering again; but fortunately an advertisement appeared in the Stamford paper, wherein you recommended the purchasing of the Guide to Old Age; this was done by my father, who gave it me to read, and therein I found the nature of my complaint; I immediately purchased your medicines at Mr. Stainbank's, of Boston, and, by taking it in the manner directed, I gradually recovered, to the utter astonishment of all those who knew me, and am now in perfect health and spirits, for which I bless God, and return you my ever grateful acknowledgments, for thus recalling me from death.

Boston, Linc. Sept. 16, 1798.

G. E.—TT.

From M. Silver, Druggist, Parade, Margate, to Dr. Brodum, No. 9, Albion-street.

By desire of the lady I send you this letter, that it may be published for the benefit of the public.—SIR, About six years since I received a severe fright, which threw me into violent fits, attended with head-ache, tremblings, palpitation of the heart, and loss of appetite, immoderate laughing or crying without any cause. I had the advice of several eminent Physicians in London, Bath, and Bristol, at which place I purchased your Guide to Old Age, wherein I found some cases similar to mine,

which inclined me to take your Nervous Cordial, and with the use of sea-bathing for three months, found myself entirely free from any of the above disorders. Six months are now elapsed, and have had no return of them. I am, Sir, your obliged humble servant,

CHALLOTTE LEIGH.

N. B. As soon as I settle in town, will send you my address, when every inquiry shall with pleasure be attended to.

CHAP. XXII.

ON THE FEMALE SEX.

WITH the most heart-felt regret I am under the indispensable necessity of observing that the tender sex, the most amiable part of the creation, those for whom we are animated to glory, danger, and every enterprise which we think will recommend us to their regard; that these desirable objects, who should obey the dictates of nature, and render our passions and our loves congenial, have their minds as well as bodies frequently enervated by shameful practices, which they are so silly

as to imagine are entirely hidden from the world; but which are but too plainly depicted in their countenances, and by their frigid relish for genuine love, and their unnatural distaste to the male part of the creation, for whom they were by Providence destined; for their bodies are by these filthy practices not only so weak and emaciated, that they are often rendered barren, and thereby greatly prejudice society and posterity; but they at length contract an unconquerable habit of this kind of gratification, which is always so ready at hand, and which they fancy an indulgence, without the danger of child-bearing, the loss of reputation, or of health. In this they greatly deceive themselves; for the evil consequences of such practices are infinitely more dreadful than any of the dangers which terrify them from natural enjoyment.

This it must be owned is a delicate point to treat upon; and it may be urged in their defence, that strong passions and a naturally-amorous constitution are great pal-

liatives for what they may think an innocent amusement. Parents and relations, who superintend their introduction into life, do not consider how early these natural operations take place; that, if they are thinking of a husband for a daughter, they are consulting rather the force of his pocket than the strength of his constitution, and the risk a young woman is liable to in having intercourse with a man before marriage. It were to be wished that parents would consult the real happiness of their children, and not attempt to curb those desires that are not only laudable when directed in a proper channel, but rather endeavour to promote their gratification as far as they are reasonable. To this end it would be prudent to provide a proper husband for a daughter as soon as she is marriageable, instead of permitting her to languish till she is five or six and twenty in hopes of a good match. Mothers should not attempt to persuade daughters that they are mere children, when they are capable of being mothers as well as themselves, with

no other view than that their real age may not be guessed at or discovered. Such artifices as these are constantly detected; and it would be much more to their credit to be young grand-dames than old coquettes.

The females of England and other northern climates do not attain the age of maturity so early as in more southern latitudes. In Asia, women are almost past child-bearing as early as some cold constitutions in the northern parts of America have little more than attained the age of puberty. But, in general, females in England are capable of child-bearing about fifteen; and this is testified by the marks of puberty, the projection of their breasts, and monthly purgations. Many have these signs at thirteen and fourteen, and consequently could increase our progeny from that time till about the age of forty-five, which is the period when women in this part of the world usually discontinue the menses, and are past child-bearing. It must therefore be very impolitic for a state to

prevent a female from being able to dispose of her person in wedlock till she arrives at twenty-one, since it is evident she might in that time have produced six or seven subjects the number of which constitute the most permanent riches, prosperity, and security of a kingdom.

Thus much I have said to palliate, if possible, any errors in the conduct of the ladies, whose advocate I would willingly be upon every occasion; but let not any female imagine that the most elaborate eloquence can ever excuse their pursuing this abominable practice, which is more baneful, as it may be said to be contagious, a single sinner, in this respect, having frequently corrupted a whole seminary of virtuous girls.

With regard to maids who have hereby deprived themselves of that sacred badge, the loss of which before marriage was so severely punished by the Jews, under what apprehensions must they continually lie, with what terrors approach the marriage bed, which heaven has designed for the

seat of the highest sensible enjoyment, when they reflect that their virtue, on the first amorous encounter, is liable to such suspicions as may never be worn off, but which may render uncomfortable the whole life both of her and her otherwise-affectionate husband! May not these reflections make such an impression on some as to hinder them from entering on a state to which they are warmly solicited, and which nature prompts them to desire, for fear of a detection which would turn so greatly to their disquiet. I much doubt if there have not been many old maids on no other account than this.

The danger to which women expose themselves by so destructive a gratification of their passions are very analogous to those which men are liable to from this filthy practice. The humour which is lost by females is not, it is true, so elaborate as male semen, and may not therefore enfeeble the body so speedily; but, when they are guilty of excesses, their nervous system being weaker than ours, and naturally more

liable to spasms, the accidents arising therefrom are still more evident; they are also exposed to hysterical fits and dreadful vapours; to incurable jaundices; to violent cramps in the stomach and back; to acute pains in the nose; to the fluor albus, the acretion whereof is a continual source of the most smarting pain; to descents and ulcerations of the matrix, and to all the infirmities which these disorders bring on; to the furor uterinus, which at once deprives them of decency and reason, a state in which they cannot long exist, as their vices and crimes, when arrived at this extreme, must soon terminate their existence.

A fine woman, in the best state of health, who addicts herself to this direful practice, will experience an early decay of her charms, her eyes will lose their lustre, and become languid and dead, her complexion fade, her strength experience a rapid decline, and, in a short time, if she persevere in the habit, from an agreeable and desirable object, she will become not only disagreeable to men, but even disgusting to herself; and,

if it be true, as Rochefoucault says, "that the last sighs of a fine woman are more for the loss of beauty than life," she will have the irksome task of anticipating this mortification in the very prime of youth. We are told by all the professors who have written upon this subject, that young people, of either sex, who addict themselves to it, fall away and diminish, instead of increasing in their growth; and we often find young people of both sexes, but particularly females, who, being well made at the age of ten or twelve, become afterwards crooked by bending and weakness of the spine.

I have already mentioned the disgust that is created by this practice to natural pleasures, and it is still stronger in females than in our sex; for women, who have habituated themselves to this practice, are always indifferent to the lawful duties of the conjugal bed, when their inclinations and power still remain, and this indifference does not only induce many females to embrace a life of celibacy, but accompanies others who have been prevailed upon to enter

into the married state; and we have testimonies of many females with whom this practice had gained so complete a dominion over their senses, that they held in detestation that great law of nature pointed out by the omnipotent Creator of the Universe.

CASES.

A young lady of Birmingham, who was long afflicted and whose disorder was considered a decline, was advised by her friends to go to Manchester, and have the advice of that eminent physician Dr. Percival; the Doctor's opinion was, that she was not in a decline, but her complaint was of so precarious a nature, as to baffle that eminent physician, as well as many others, consulted prior to her applying to him. She at length became so weak and emaciated, as to be incapable of walking across the room, and at last unable to rise from her chair without assistance.—Still growing worse, she was prevailed upon, though with great difficulty, owing to her continual pains and weak state, to make trial of a journey to London, to consult another eminent physician, Dr. Pitcairn, who, after seeing her in the wretched state she appeared in, and considering medical assistance vain, was candid enough to say he could render her no service; fortunately a lady of her acquaintance, who had been in a decline, and had been re-

covered by the advice of Dr. Brodum, and taking his Nervous Cordial, strongly recommended her to consult the doctor, and to disclose her case in as clear and open a manner as she possibly could, to which she was prevailed upon by sending her nurse, who was her confidante, to the doctor, at his house, who, after hearing the nurse, conjectured she might be rather diffident in disclosing her disorder, so far as she knew of it, and by pressing her not to deceive him, but to open the case in as clear a manner as she could, she confessed she had been guilty of this destructive practice nine years; the doctor accordingly treated her as such, when, to the utmost astonishment of all who knew her, by taking two five-guinea bottles of Dr. Brodum's Nervous Cordial, and strictly adhering to his advice, she was perfectly restored to her former state of health in four months, has since married, and been blessed with two children.

A young lady of family and fortune, whose disorder was treated as a cancer, which in fact it was not, it being an inflammation brought on by the above practice, and through the very great danger of the complaint, and the wish of being restored, she was prevailed upon, by the intreaties of a favoured servant, at the instance of the mother, to own her indiscretion, and discover the real cause of her complaint; she acknowledged being addicted to that pernicious habit for several years, by being initiated to that practice at boarding-school. By my advice she took the Nervous Cordial, used fomentations, and was in two months recovered to perfect health.

A married woman caused her case to be made known to me through the channel of her midwife, which was nearly as follows: "When I was a young girl, at the age of fourteen or fifteen, being enticed by some of my school-fellows, and particularly my bedfellow, I began to penetrate those parts which should never have been explored but by a husband. This practice I continued till I was run away with by a music-master, at eighteen; it were needless to enumerate the difficulties I met with till my relations were reconciled to the match. Sufficient it is to say, I had four children by my husband in three years, two being twins, but they all died; and also my husband soon after. I was in a state of widowhood for three years, and then married again, with the approbation of my relations. Before this union, I found all my girlish inclinations come upon me, and, not daring to risk any connection with a man, I repeated my former practice with such violence, particularly before and after my monthly courses, that I made myself violently sore, and brought on such a bearing down of the womb, that it was with much difficulty I could walk. These complaints have increased since my last marriage, and, though four years have elapsed from that period, I have not been once pregnant. I had been prevailed upon by my husband to undergo a physician's inspection prior to my application to Dr. Brodum, when he said my womb was very weak and slippery, and he was afraid I should never have any more children. He, however, prescribed the Bath water and injections; but they proved of no service, as I continued really weakened by a white running, which was very considerable,

and with the bearing down, which often was very great, and occasioned a continual pain in my womb and in my back, whereby I was greatly fallen away; and what is remarkable, I had no manner of inclination for the act of procreation, and very little or no pleasure in the act at all, which I am inclined to believe was as much the reason as any other of my incapacity of bearing children. Fortunately for me, having, as before-mentioned, made application to Dr. Brodum, I have the satisfaction to say, that, in two months, by strictly attending to the prescriptions of Dr. Brodum, and taking his Nervous Cordial, I found a considerable amendment, as the white running has ceased, and my strength amazingly increasing, and have not a doubt, by the blessing of God and Dr. Brodum's assistance, of being completely restored in a short time to a good state of health."

A married woman, aged about forty-seven years, consulted me for barrenness from a laxness of muscular fibres of the vagina and uterus; but, examining the case, and suspecting, both from the character she bore and from what she herself had said, that it was not owing to any insufficiency in the husband, whom she publicly complained of, but to her own insatiable lust, I found it plainly appeared her case was owing to friction; wherefore, considering her age and the little hopes of success, I declined saying any thing upon the subject; however, the same woman, without my knowledge, began taking my Nervous Cordial, which she strictly adhered to, according to the directions given with each bottle, when, by

taking the same for three months, she found a wonderful alteration in her whole frame for the better, which induced her to wait again upon me, and relate the resolution she had formed of a trial of the Nervous Cordial; and further requested me to give her other advice towards re-establishing her to her former state. I gave her a prescription, and desired her to continue the Cordial, which she did for at least four months more, when she informed me she considered herself perfectly restored, and as hearty in every respect as ever she was in her life.

CHAP. XXIII.

*Of the Disorders incident to the Female Sex,
and the most approved Methods of Cure.*

AFTER what has been said concerning the filthy, shameful, and destructive practices of the women, by themselves, or amongst each other, which occasions such a variety of evils and disorders, it were but justice to the sex to own, that, from their natural formation and disposition, and the incidental casualties attending pregnancy and child-bearing, they are subject to many

afflictions in various respects, analogous to those mentioned in former chapters, and from which the men are entirely exempted; and therefore I think it necessary to explain myself upon these heads in this chapter.

The whites are a foul excretion from the womb, commonly attendant upon weak women, oftentimes after hard labour, sometimes during pregnancy, and frequently in a virgin state. This disorder is a distillation of a variety of corrupt humours through the womb, flowing from different parts of the body. This oozing is of many colours, sometimes black, yellow, green, red, and blue. Having no periodical flux, as the regular menses, its returns are disorderly and uncertain.

The cause of this disorder may be attributed to a general weakness, or cacochymia, and sometimes to a partial debility, as in the liver, which, by the inability of the sanguificative faculty, occasions a generation of corrupt blood; in this case, the matter is reddish; when the gall is remiss in its office, not drawing away the choleric su-

perfluities which are engendered in the liver, when the spleen does not sufficiently perform its office, in cleansing the blood of the dregs and excrementitious parts, it then is blackish: sometimes it is occasioned by catarrhs in the head, or from any other member that is in a disordered state. When the flowing is whitish, the cause resides in the reins or the stomach; if in the reins, it is occasioned by being over-heated, which causes the spermatie matter, by reason of its tenuity, to flow involuntarily; but, when the stomach is the seat of the complaint, it is occasioned by crude and vitiated matter remaining there undigested, by reason of melancholy or some stomachic complaints, and this vitiated matter is communicated to the womb by the liver, or instead of being appropriated to chyle; if the disorder proceed from crudities in the stomach, or from a cold disordered liver, take every morning a decoction of *lignum quassiae* (which is highly recommended by that eminent physician, Dr. Lettsom) and half a drachm of *pil. ruffi*, a scruple of aloes, syrup of ginger,

sufficient to make twelve pills, of which take two every night; but particularly let the womb be cleansed from corrupt matter, and be strengthened; for the cleansing whereof, make injections of mugwort, spike-nard, bistort, mercury, (all of which may be got at a herb-stall) sage, adding thereto sugar, oil of sweet almonds, of each an ounce. The womb should be strengthened, for which you may use fomentations made of red wine, after mastish, fine bole, balustia, and red roses; and to take of the Nervous Cordial four tea-spoons full twice each day; the best is a dry regimen, this distemper being occasioned by phlegmatic and crude humours; too much sleep is also pernicious, and, on the other hand, moderate exercise is eligible.

I have been more circumstantial in prescribing for the cure of this disorder, as it is more general than may be thought, and is, indeed, concomitant with a weak or over-delicate constitution; therefore, ladies of this complexion should pay the greatest attention to remove the complaint before it

makes too great a progress. To this end, I would have every female, who finds herself subject to this affliction, examine strictly whether or not her suspicions are well founded, and to keep the parts particularly clean, by washing with luke-warm water at least every other day. Besides the satisfaction it must afford every female to know the real situation of her own body, and, if disordered, timely to remedy it, there is nothing which is more productive of health in this respect, and, as a proof of it, an additional gratification will arise therefrom in the act of copulation, and it will greatly tend to the improvement of her complexion.

The disorders relative to the monthly courses are so very analagous to the former, that many have called the whites the false courses, though, in fact, they arise from a different source. Nature has made provision for the nourishment of children during their recess in the womb of their mother, by that redundancy of blood which is natural to all women, and which, flowing out at

certain periods of time when they are not pregnant, are from thence called terms and menses, from their monthly flux of excrementitious and unprofitable blood. As to this flux being excrementitious, it is to be understood only with regard to the redundancy and overplus of it, as it is in no other way an excrement than with respect to quantity, being, in point of quality, as pure and incorrupt as any blood in the veins; and this appears by its final destination, the propagation and conversation of mankind, as also by its generation being the superfluity of the last aliment of the fleshy parts. These monthly purgations usually commence about the fourteenth year, and continue to about the forty-fifth, but not without frequent intervening suppressions, which are sometimes natural, and sometimes morbific; they are natural in pregnant women and those who give suck; but, when morbific, they are occasioned by an interruption of that accustomed evacuation of blood which should monthly flow from the matrix, and which proceeds from

the matter being vitiated; the cause is, in this case, either internal or external; the internal cause, either instrumental or material, in the blood or in the womb. The blood may be faulty two ways, in quantity or in quality; in quantity, when it is so consumed that there is not an overplus left, as in viragoes and all other virile women, who, through their heat and strength of nature, digest and consume all their best nourishment. The blood may also be consumed, and the terms suppressed by too much bleeding at the nose; likewise by a flux of hemorrhoids, by a dysenteria, evacuations, chronical and continual disorders; and the matter may also be vicious in quality, as when sanguineous, phlegmatical, bilious, or melancholic; each of these, if they offend in grossness, will cause an obstruction in the veins. The defect may likewise, for various reasons reside in the womb, as, by the narrowness of the veins and passages by aposthumes, tumors, ulcers, and by overmuch cold and heat, the one vitiating the action, the other consuming the matter;

also by an evil composition of the uterine parts, by the neck of the womb being turned aside, and sometimes, though but rarely, by a membrane or excrescence of flesh growing about the womb; the external cause may be heat or dryness of the air, immoderate walking, great labour, violent motion, whereby the body is so exhausted, that there is no redundant blood remaining to be expelled; whence it is recorded of the Amazons, that, being active and always in motion, they had little or no monthly fluxes. It may also be caused by cold, and most frequently is so, the blood being thereby rendered vicious and gross, condensing and binding up the passages, that it cannot flow forth. If the suppression be natural, and caused by corruption, it may be known by drinking honey and water after supper, on going to bed; for if, after taking it, the woman feel a bearing pain about the navel, and the lower parts of the belly, it is a sign that she has conceived, and that the suppression is natural. If she does not find this effect from drinking the honey and water, she may conclude

it to be vitious, and should immediately endeavour to promote the return of the menses, in the manner hereafter prescribed, otherwise the effects may be very dangerous, and this suppression may occasion swimings, faintings, intermission of pulse, obstructions, chachexies, jaundice, dropsies, hardness of the spleen, epilepsies, apoplexies, phrenzy, &c. Evacuations are, in this case, proper, and therefore, in the middle of the menstrual period, it will be proper to open the liver-vein; and, for the reversion of the humour, two days after the evacuation, open the saphena vein of both feet, and, if the repletion be not great, apply cupping glasses to the legs and thighs. After phlebotomy, the humours must be prepared, and made flexible with syrup of stæchas, horehound, hyssop, betony, maiden-hair, mugwort, and fumatory; then let a bath be made of rew, fetherfew, marjorum, savin, bay-leaves, penny-royal, camomile, and juniper-berries; after which take of the leaves of nop and maiden-hair, each one handful, make a decoction, of which take

three ounces; syrup of mugwort, and maiden-hair, mix of each half an ounce, and when the patient comes out of the bath, let her drink it all. Galen, in this case, commends *pilula de hiera, cum coly-cintida*, as being proper to purge the offending humour; they are calculated to open the passages of the womb; if the patient's stomach be over-charged let her take a vomit; but let it be prepared in such a manner as to operate also as a cathartic, lest the humours should be too much turned back, by working only upwards; wherefore take of trochisis of agaric two drachms, infuse them in three ounces of oximel, in which dissolve *benedict. laxat.* half an ounce, and of the electuary of diasarum one scruple, which is to be taken as a purgative. When the humour hath, in this manner been purged, more efficacious and forcible remedies may be applied, such as the extract of mugwort one scruple and a half, musk ten grains, trochisis of myrrh, one drachm and a half, rinds of cassia, parsley-seed, castor, of each

one scruple, to be taken with the juice of orange going to bed. The lower parts should also be administered to by fumigation, pessaries, unctions, injections, and incisions: make suffumigations of amber, galbanum, bay-berries, mugwort, cinnamon, nutmegs, cloves, &c. make pessaries of figs, and the leaves of mercury, bruised, and rolled up with lint; make injections of the decoctions of mercury, betony, origin, mugwort, and figs, and inject it into the womb with a sponge. For unction, take ladant, oil of myrrh, of each two drachms; oil of lilies, almonds, capers, camomile, of each half an ounce; and with wax make an unguent to anoint the place.

The patient should also remain in a dry warm air; should not sleep much; but, on the other hand, she should use moderate exercise, especially before meals, which should consist of attenuating food; take also four tea-spoons full of the Nervous Cordial twice a day, with a glass of red wine after each.

The overflowing of the menses is a disorder directly opposite to that which I

have just been speaking of. This complaint is a sanguineous excrement, consisting of blood, and proceeding from the womb, and exceeding in time and quality. The cause of this over-flowing is either external or internal. The external cause may be the heat of the air, the lifting or carrying heavy burthens, unnatural child-births, falls, &c. The internal cause may be three-fold: in the matter, instrument, or faculty; the matter, which is the blood, may be vitious two ways: first, in quantity, being so much, that the veins are not able to contain it; secondly, in quality, being adust, sharp, or unconcocted. The instrument, that is to say, the veins, are faulty by the dilatation of the orifice, which may be caused two ways, by the heat of the constitution, climate, or season, heating the blood, whereby the passages are dilated, and the faculty so much weakened, that it cannot retain the blood. Secondly, by falls, blows, violent emotions, breaking of veins, &c. If it come by the breaking of a vein, the body is sometimes cold, the

blood flows forth in heaps, and that suddenly, accompanied with great pain. If it be occasioned by heat, the orifice of the veins being dilated, there is little or no pain attending it, yet the blood flows faster than it doth in an erosion, and not so fast as in a rupture. If it arise from an erosion or sharpness of blood, she feels a great scalding in the passage; and in this case it differs from the other two, in flowing not so suddenly nor copiously as in those; if occasioned by the weakness of the womb, she has an aversion to copulation, even in the very act. If it proceed from the blood, drop some of it on a cloth, and, when it is dry, the quality may be judged from the colour; when choleric, it will be yellowish; if melancholy, blackish; phlegmatic, waterish, and whitish. The cure of this complaint consists in three things: first, the repelling and carrying back the blood; secondly, the correcting and taking away the fluxibility of the matter; and, thirdly, the corroborating the veins or faculties. In the first case, to promote a regression of the blood, phlebotomy

in the arm will be useful, and such a quantity of blood may be taken away as the strength of the patient will permit, which, however, should not be done at once, but at different periods, the spirits being thereby less weakened, and the retraction so much the greater. The cupping-glass should be applied to the liver, that the reversion may be in the fountain moderated with cathartics; it is necessary to correct the fluxibility of the matter.—

When it is occasioned by the acrimony of the blood, it should be considered whether the erosion be by salt phlegm, or of a dust colour; if by the first, prepare worm-wood, rosin, citron-peel, with syrup of violets; mild purgatives should also be taken, and make a decoction in plaintain-water, adding thereto syrup rosæ. lax. three ounces, to make a potion. When by a dust colour, prepare the body with syrup of roses, myrtles, sorrel, and purslain, mixed with plaintain-water; and then, two days following, to take four tea-spoons full twice a day. If the blood flow from the break-

ing of a vein, without any evil quality of itself, strengtheners only in this case should be applied; for which purpose a scruple of bole armoniac, a drachm of treacle, half an ounce of conserve of roses, with syrup of myrtle, make an excellent electuary. In this case, if the flux be of long continuance, two drachms of mastich a drachm of olibanum, and an ounce of troch. de carebele, with one scruple of balustium made into powder, and with the syrup of quinces formed into pills, will be salutary.

There is another disorder attending the menses, which is their irregularity. When they come before their time, there is a depraved excretion, which often supplies their place at the expected periods; and in this case they return twice a month. The cause, in this case, resides in the blood, which stirs up the expulsive faculty in the womb, and, sometimes, in the whole body, and is frequently occasioned by the patient's diet, which increasing the blood too much, renders it too sharp or too hot; and in

case the retentive faculty of the womb be weak, the expulsive faculty strong and of a quick sense, they are brought forth the sooner by means of a fall, a blow, or some violent passion, which the person afflicted can account for; if it be occasioned by heat, thin and sharp humours, the whole body is disordered. It is, in this case, more troublesome than dangerous, but is pernicious to conception. If it arise from the sharpness of the blood, good diet, the Nervous Cordial, and bathing at Tunbridge Wells, will be necessary. If the blood be thick and foul, it should be thinned, and the humours mixed therewith be evacuated, wherefore it is proper to take purgatives after the courses, and to use calamints, fumes, pessaries, and the application of cupping-glasses without; scarification to the inside of the thighs is also necessary; the legs should likewise be rubbed, the ancles scarified, and the feet held in warm water, four or five days before the courses come down; proper applications are also necessary to be made to the pudenda, in order

to provoke the flowing of the menses some time before they are expected.

The last disorder which I shall mention peculiar to women, is the falling of the womb, which is not only extremely troublesome, but is also a hindrance to conception. The womb will sometimes descend as low as her knees. This is occasioned by the ligaments, which unite it to the other parts, being out of order. There are four lagaments, two above, broad and membranous, which come from the peritonæum, and two below, which are nervous, round, and hollow. The womb is also bound to the great vessels by veins and arteries, and to the back by nerves. The womb changes its place when it is drawn another way, and when the ligaments are loose, its own weight bears it down. It is drawn on one side when the menstruum is hindered from flowing, and the veins and arteries which go to the womb are full; if there be a *mole**, on one side the liver and

* A mole is a false conception, or lump of flesh, burthening in the womb. Some are of opinion that it is pro-

the spleen will cause it, and the spleen on the left being more or less replenished.

Some physicians are of opinion, that this disorder arises from the solution of the connection of the febinious neck and the parts adjacent; be this as it may, with women in the dropsy, the falling of the womb is occasioned by the saltness of the water. When there is a little tumour, like the skin stretched within or without

duced from the woman's seed going into the womb without the man's; but this can only mean, if any thing, that some of the ova having gained admittance into the womb, by masturbation or some such filthy practice. Other physicians are of opinion, that it is engendered of the menstruous blood, but in this case, it would follow, that maids, by having their courses stopped, would be subject to this accident; but this has never yet been proved. The real cause of this carnos conception proceeds both from the man and the woman; from corrupt and barren seed in the man, and from the menstruous blood in the woman, both mingled together in the cavity of the womb, and nature finding herself weak, yet endeavouring to maintain the perpetuity of her species, labours to bring forth such a vicious conception rather than none, and, being incapable of producing a living creature, generates a lump of flesh.

the pudenda, or a weight felt about the privities, these are symptoms of the falling of the womb. When there is a tumour like a goose's egg, and a hole at the bottom, great pain is at first felt in the parts to which the womb is fastened, such as the loins, the bottom of the belly, and the os sacrum, which is occasioned by the breaking or stretching of the ligaments. Fomentations of red wine, boiled with flor-balaustin, should be applied, as it tends greatly to strengthen the weakened parts; bandages also for the purpose are to be had at the Doctor's house; four tea-spoons full of the Nervous Cordial should be taken four times a day.

But those cases are in general of so dangerous a nature as to require the personal attendance of the Doctor.

A Sovereign-Plaster for the Disorders of the Matrix, &c.

Of cerus a quarter of a pound; minium, half a pound; Genoa soap, five ounces; oil of olives, one pound; put the minium

and the cerus in a pan upon the fire; continue stirring the same till they are well incorporated and united together; then cut the soap in small bits, and put it in piece by piece, keeping the contents of the pan continually stirring; let it do over a middling fire, till such time as it become grey, or a chesnut colour; take care that nothing boils over whilst it is boiling, as these ingredients swell a good deal, and continue constantly stirring till it be boiled enough; when it is of a good consistence, take it off the fire, and stir it till it be cold, when rolls are to be made of it; and care must be taken not to handle them with wet hands.

When there is occasion to use this plaster, it must be spread upon linen or leather; but, if upon leather, care must be taken that it has no scent.

If the ligaments of the womb are relaxed, and a bearing down ensues, it should be applied to the navel, the patient remaining in bed two days, and keeping it on till such time as she be cured. It should, however,

be taken off at the end of a fortnight, the place wiped, and another plaster put on, remaining without any bandage.

If a woman, when brought to bed, has any difficulty of having the after-birth brought away, this plaster will be greatly efficacious in performing it, by being put upon the navel, and leaving it in the manner above prescribed.

If a lying-in woman, or any other, or a maid, has too great a flux of the menses, this is a sovereign remedy, by applying it to the navel as above.

If a woman, or a young girl, has not a sufficient flux of her monthly courses, or there is an entire suppression of them, this plaster should be used; and, in this case, it should be placed beneath the navel.

CHAP. XXIV.

THE VENEREAL DISEASE.

THIS infectious disorder was brought into Europe, according to the best authorities, from America, by the sailors

who accompanied Columbus on his ever-memorable expedition in the year 1493.— They communicated it to the Neapolitan women, of whom the French contracted it at the siege of Naples, from which circumstance it derived the appellation of the French disease.

It is denominated a local infection when the venereal contagion has not affected the whole mass of blood, but is confined to any particular part. What constitutes an universal infection is when it enters the habit, and affects the fluids.

The Venereal Disease is communicated almost imperceptibly through the medium of the genitals, nipples, lips, and any part that is covered by the cuticle. Examining venereal ulcers with cut fingers have frequently produced it with great virulence.

Dr. Smith relates a case of a young lady of family and fortune, who contracted a taint of so fatal a nature as to be the death of her, in consequence of her sweetheart's kissing her when venereal ulcers were formed in his mouth and throat. This is inserted

to prove how extremely cautious young persons should be against innocently catching a distemper that may, like the example in question, injure their reputation, and terminate their life.

Dr. Rutherford, of Edinburgh, says, that a clap is an internal chancre, though the dissection of bodies demonstrates the contrary.

So subtle is the poison of the Venereal Disease, that nurses, who have had infants sucking at their breasts, have frequently communicated it through the nipple; how necessary, therefore, is it for parents to study the morals of those to whom they place their children; and, on the other hand, nurses frequently imbibe the contagion through suckling infected children.

When this disorder is contracted, the taint is conveyed into the lymphatic glands. From the penis it is communicated to the glands of the corpora cavernosa, the urethra, and afterwards to the inguen. From the nipples to the axillæ.

A gonorrhœa is an inflammation and excoriation of the glands or vagina, and the urethra, in both sexes.

Cleanliness, in every species of this complaint, is indispensibly necessary for both sexes to observe. The parts affected should be well washed with warm milk and water, which, by removing the irritating particles, has often, without any other assistance, cured a simple gonorrhœa.

The use of mercury as a specific in this disease is by far too general. When the disease is communicated to the system at large, mercurials are, with great propriety, made use of both externally and internally; though I much question whether ever, in the worst stage of the Venereal Disease that ever yet existed, it was ever necessary to produce that complete salivation which is so generally practised in the hospitals in this kingdom. And in slighter and more local affections, the introduction of mercury into the constitution can be productive of no benefit, and is often attended with very great disadvan-

tage. Much caution, therefore, and the advice of those whom a long experience has rendered capable and skilful, are necessary in the use of this active mineral. The same occurs with respect to arsenic, which, though in the hands of the vulgar, is often employed as a poison to destroy life, yet, in the hands of the experienced chemist and physician, may be converted to the most beneficial purposes.

The Arabians were the first who invented the use of this medicine, and embraced the opportunity as an excellent means of destroying their vermin, which example was followed by Peter the Spaniard, a celebrated Physician, who was created Pope in the year 1726, and took the name of John XXI.

When mercury was first administered for the cure of the Venereal Disease, it was given with great caution, and attended with the best of advice, and was productive of infinite benefit to mankind; but, since that period, it is difficult to ascertain whether the good it has effected will coun-

terbalance the innumerable evils an improper use has occasioned.

It is much to be deplored, that the modern system of medicine should vary from ancient practice. Formerly, the most malignant of disorders were expelled by the proper application of roots, an art that the Americans practice to this day with the greatest success. Nature has given us an antidote for every disease, and, for myself, I feel happy, that, through my knowledge of the vegetable world, I have been able to compose a preparation of the most sanative plants, roots, &c. which will effectually eradicate so destructive and obnoxious a complaint as the Venereal Disease.

The Botanical Syrup is composed of such innocent ingredients, that, instead of impairing the constitution, as is the case in all mercurial preparations, it will fortify it with strength, and finally, in the worst of venereal cases, will purify the blood, and correct the habit of the body, and so remove every symptom of that truly horrid, but too general complaint.

C A S E S.

I hereby attest, that I have been effectually cured by Dr. Brodum, of Albion-street, Blackfriar's-road, of an inward scorbutic complaint, likewise a certain disorder that delicacy forbids me to mention, though most of our frail sex are liable thereto, in the small space of three weeks, notwithstanding I had received the advice of several other medical men, and strictly conformed to the rules laid down, but without experiencing the least relief; providentially applying to Dr. Brodum, as above, by the assistance of his advice, and taking his Restorative Nervous Cordial, I was completely cured in three weeks, as above-mentioned.

T. NORTON.

No. 5, *Blue Anchor Alley, Bunhill-row.*

Witnesses, *T. Sabine, Printer, No. 81, Shoe-lane;*
and *James Salter, Druggist, No. 29, Poultry.*

N. B. The said *Thomas Norton* swore to the truth of the above, this 12th day of *October, 1795*, at *Guildhall, London*, before

Sir JAMES SANDERSON, Bart. *late Lord Mayor.*

VOLUNTARY ATTESTATION.

I, JOHN BROWN, was severely afflicted with an inward complaint, which affected the whole of my limbs, in which state I continued for some time, (not being able to walk,) which complaint arose from a weak debilitated state, by a certain disorder contracted some years ago; it increased to so alarming a pitch, as to affect my head and eyes so much, as almost to deprive me of sight. By taking

Dr. Brodum's Botanical Syrup and Nervous Cordial, am perfectly restored to my health, which induces me, for the benefit of my fellow-creatures, to request it might be published, and fervently pray, that Dr. Brodum may continue to dispense the blessing of health to objects like me, who had long been a stranger to that great inestimable blessing.

J. BROWN,

Servant to *S. Slee*, at the wine-vaults, No. 96, *Borough*, *Southwark*.

Witnesses, *S. Slee*, (above-mentioned) and *John Scott*, No. 3, Hat-warehouse, *Little Thames-street*, *Lower East Smithfield*.

Deal, April 13, 1799.

Extract of a Letter from ~~██████████~~ late Lieutenant of his Majesty's ship, the ~~██████████~~

To Dr. Brodum, No. 9, Albion-street.

SIR—I am induced, entirely from motives of good will to my fellow creatures and gratitude to you to acknowledge the great and inestimable benefit I received from your Botanical Syrup during my services in India, where I was Lieutenant of the ~~██████████~~ frigate, commanded by Captain ~~██████████~~ from having in the early part of my life made rather too free with the fair sex, and paying more attention to my bottle than was consistent with prudence, my nerves, before I was thirty years of age, were, as I imagined, perfectly destroyed, and my intellects considerably deranged. By the advice of a medical gentleman in our service, I regularly every morning, drank a glass of rum, diluted with a small proportion of water; though this pre-

scription afforded a temporary relief to my constitution, yet before my dinner hour, I found myself worse than before. An old messmate, whom I met with (by the providence of God,) in India, advised me to try your *Botanical Syrup*, and, as an inducement, mentioned to me the great name and celebrity it had acquired in India as well as in England; I followed his advice, and took your medicine, and in three weeks found myself greatly recovered, and am now, thank God and yourself, perfectly restored to health. I have retired from the navy, and taken possession of a small paternal farm in the vicinity of this town; I am confident it is a duty I owe mankind to say this letter is at your service, to publish as you shall think fit;

I am Sir, your humble Servant,

Late Lieutenant of his Majesty's Ship

CASE of Capt. C——, of *Wapping*.

I, Captain C——, of Wapping, was afflicted with a complaint of a venereal tendency, which materially injured my hearing; I was advised to adopt a salivation, but the disorder had so far entered the system as to produce holes in my legs. I was recommended sea-bathing, but without relief: but meeting with Captain Waring, of Rotherhithe, at Gibraltar, he produced me a quantity of Dr. Brodum's Botanical Syrup, which in three months, not only eradicated the complaint, but so far healed the sores in my legs as to render their former appearance not perceptible, and, in gratitude for my recovery, I express a wish for the publication.

CASE of Mr. D——, of *Theobald-road*.

I was subject to a venereal disorder nineteen years, and during that period was under the hands of the first men in the science of physic, who adopted every method wherein the smallest probability of success could be formed, and apparently the disease was entirely expelled; but the alleviation was but for a moment, and then returned with redoubled force; the want of success, the assertions of entire restoration, by those who undertook the cure, entirely dissipated those sanguine hopes I entertained of the infallibility of medical skill. The natural consequence resulting from the inefficacy of the various methods adopted, and the violent operation of astringent minerals, coming in contact with the disease, produced an ulcer on the lungs. Then the horrors of existence was experienced, a description of which would be an attempt vague and inconsistent; those only who have felt that degree of misery can be sensible of its effects. Without wishing to reflect on practitioners, (to whom nature has not been so liberal as their unwearied exertions merit,) practical knowledge must be acknowledged far superior to theory. The contradictory assertions on the symptoms, the excruciating torture arising had been discussed, and various motives ascribed. During this period, my dissolution was the only subject of my prayers, when I received from a friend a pamphlet of Dr. Brodum's, recommending a medicine called the Botanical Syrup, in which was pointed out several cases of a nature strongly similar to my own; but as some person in it says he had no opinion

of the merit of nostrums, I must own I entertained the same idea, but, through the importunity of my friend, and being conscious I could not be in a worse situation, I sent to Dr. Brodum, and went under a regular course of his medicines, and in four months was astonishingly recovered.

[Mr. D— is entirely restored since the above statement, and has recommended the Botanical Syrup with that zeal which he is sensible it merits.]

Though Dr. Brodum's Botanical Syrup is so well known for its efficacy in relieving many thousands of people in certain disorders, who must inevitably have sunk into the grave, to prevent the above disorder :

As many persons in the moment of intoxication, or from the promiscuous pursuits of pleasure, are extremely liable to endanger their health by improper connections with the *fair sex*, Dr. Brodum has the satisfaction to inform them, that he is in possession of an infallible remedy, which has never been known to fail in any instance, as a certain preventive against the venereal complaint, which will have the desired effect in twenty-four hours after connection, and which only can be had by application at the Doctor's house, (and at any hour,) by asking for Dr. Brodum's *Golden Packet*, with proper directions for using it, Price 1l. 2s.

N. B. Any slight infection the Doctor undertakes to cure in 48 hours.

Medical Facts on Venereal Complaints.

Many persons that have imagined themselves to be cured of the venereal complaint, have had the misfortune to break out six or seven years afterwards.

A proof happened in my practice the other day. A gentleman was afflicted with the same complaint, and cured, as he thought, by the advice and prescription of an eminent surgeon. He afterwards entered on the state of matrimony, four months after which he caught a violent cold in coming out of the playhouse, that terminated in a sore throat. At this crisis I was called in, and, after asking him the necessary question, acquainted him that it proceeded from his old venereal complaint, but which he would not believe. He then called in the assistance of some apothecaries, who treated his complaint as a common sore throat, until he became so bad, that he was compelled to apply to Dr. Vaughan, who confirmed him in the truth of what I had told him, but too late for his recovery, the venereal complaint having eaten

away part of his throat and nose, the ravages of which could not be stopped during his life, so that he fell a sacrifice to his obstinacy. Persons, therefore, should be extremely cautious in eradicating the above complaint, than which there is nothing more beneficial than the Botanical Syrup, which is a certain remedy, without subjecting patients to those dangers that attend a course of mercury.

CHAP. XXV:

Observations on Sea-Bathing.

THE concourse of persons who assemble at the most fashionable watering places to indulge themselves in the favourite custom of Sea-bathing, without an idea of the numerous dangers to which they are exposed, by thus immersing themselves into an element to which they are totally unaccustomed, renders it incumbent on the author of a Treatise of Health to give them the following cautions.

When the viscera are obstructed, a spasm or cramp ensuing, occasions the dissolution of those, who, in these immersions, for want of proper reflection, become the victims of their own temerity.

Man, undoubtedly, from his first formation, was taught to immerse himself in cold water; the practice, therefore, must have immediately followed the creation of the world. To lave the body in cold water, when parched with the too-oppressive heat

of the sun, or when over-fatigued by the common labour of the day, is certainly as great a refreshment as it is in the power of man to experience. But, before he indulges himself in this pleasurable sensation, he should acquaint himself with the actual state of his health, lest, by an incautious act of temerity, he should bring upon himself a disorder that may either occasion him a speedy or lingering dissolution.

Cleanliness is so commendable in all ages, sexes, and dispositions, that the celebrated Lord Chesterfield has actually ranked it among the virtues, nor is there, in his excellent lessons to his son, any advice that he more strongly endeavours to inculcate than a strict adherence to a rule, without which neither the woman of quality nor the man of fashion can appear with common decency, much less advantage.

Animals, being taught by instinct to immerse themselves in cold water, for the purpose of refreshing themselves after being fatigued from the intense heat of the sun, and washing off that dirt and filth that

will adhere to their bodies in hot sultry weather, presents a most excellent example to man, who should regulate his seasons of bathing with extreme caution, and take especial care not to remain too long in the water, lest, instead of good, evil consequences should ensue.

The voluptuary, and all persons who, from the nature of their employments, are obliged to lead sedentary lives, will find the cold bath most singularly serviceable, from its strengthening the action of the solids, producing a free circulation, and removing crude humours and all obstructions that take place in the glandular system and capillary vessels.

Salt-water, by possessing a greater portion of gravity than any other, accelerates the motion of the blood, and, through its wonderful efficacy, by stimulating the skin, promotes a free perspiration, and prevents the patient from taking cold.

Cold bathing more easily prevents than removes obstructions in the glandular or lymphatic system, and when they have ar-

rived at a certain pitch, these immersions are often the ultimate occasion of the patient's dissolution. When the passages of the lungs are obstructed, and any symptoms of inflammation appear, bathing should be carefully avoided, as directly inimical and fraught with danger of the most serious and alarming nature.

Persons of a plethoric habit, or who subsist on gross and high-seasoned food, run great risque in these immersions of breaking a blood vessel, or producing an inflammation in the brain or viscera, and yet none with more avidity, or less thought, plunge into the sea; and, although they often escape without receiving any harm, yet the numbers whose immediate deaths are produced by apoplexy, cramp, &c. ought to be a sufficient warning to deter others from sanctioning so dangerous a practice.

Bathing should never be adopted until the body has been prepared by some active alterative medicine.

The bracing qualities of cold bathing are not conducive of greater benefit to any

description of patients than those who have experienced a derangement in the nervous system; yet they ought to use it with extreme moderation and care, lest, through the natural weakness of the bowels in those situations, the viscera should become obstructed, and the patient not able to bear the cold which is the continual attendant upon this element. The best and surest mode of regulating the practice of bathing is, to begin about the middle of the day, when the heat is most intense, by which means the body will not suffer in the first instance, but will become so prepared by habit, that the severity of the morning or of weather, which would otherwise occasion the most fatal effects, may be enjoyed with safety, and produce a pleasure absolutely inexpressible.

Danger is always to be apprehended, and often found by sudden transitions from heat to cold.

Were parents to accustom their children to the use of the cold bath from their earliest infancy, its tonic powers would

prevent the scrofula, rickets, and many other disorders, from which there is otherwise no preventive, and, at the same time, improve their strength, facilitate their growth, and, by removing those sickly, languid, and emaciated aspects, which are the concomitants of illness, their countenances would exhibit those insignia of health, which are real blessings to all who inherit so invaluable a possession.

The generality of diseases incident to childhood would be obviously prevented by this excellent custom being adopted, under proper restrictions, from the birth.

Young men should systematically avoid too frequent bathing, which, as well as the rash practice of continuing too long in the water at a time, has, in innumerable instances, brought them to an early and untimely grave.

When the constitution is debilitated and relaxed, weaknesses occur in the back and reins, relaxations and swellings appear in the joints, symptoms of scrofula, nervous affections, &c. the cold bath, by

invigorating the muscular system, produces the best of effects, especially when the state of the body has been prepared by so sanative a medicine as the Nervous Cordial.

The time of the day most congenial for bathing is, undoubtedly, in the morning, or before the stomach has taken any portion of animal food, and the mode of immersion should be by descending into this nutritive element with the greatest possible velocity; and, by wetting the head first, the blood and humours are effectually prevented from being propelled towards that part, as is otherwise inevitably the case. A perseverance in this rule will effectually prevent violent head-achs, &c. which would certainly originate from the adoption of any other mode.

The cold bath, by being continued in too long, prevents the excellent intention for which it was designed, relaxes the nerves, cramps the muscles, chills the blood, and occasions an excessive flux of humours to be propelled towards the head.

This very circumstance has frequently completed the destruction of several of our most expert swimmers, who, by being too partial to an exercise in which they have become such proficient, have fallen victims to their pleasure, or rather folly, before any assistance could be procured.

A single and instantaneous immersion of the whole body in the cold bath answers a much more salutary purpose than if the bathers continue in it for a longer period, after which, the person should be carefully dried, and adopt for some hours afterwards healthy and wholesome exercise.

An excellent preparatory for every person to observe before he adventures on a course of Sea-Bathing is to take especial care that all the nerves, arteries, veins, and vessels, are open, and entirely free from the least obstruction.

The action of the water has so astonishing an effect upon the system of circulation, that the blood, and all the animal juices, are propelled with the greatest rapidity through every fibre of the frame,

and when they are suddenly impeded in their progress by an obstruction, the immediate consequences are the bursting of a vein, or a spasm occurring on a vital part, than which nothing is more certain of producing immediate death.

Experience has convinced the author of this Treatise, that nothing can so safely and completely prepare all persons who are induced to undergo a course of bathing, as a strict adherence in taking about two spoonfuls of the Nervous Cordial regularly about an hour before each immersion. A month's preparation with gentle physic should likewise be strictly observed.

This will remove all obstructions in the vessels, clean and strengthen the viscera and vital organs, gently open and lubricate the bowels, and prepare the body to derive those advantages which were obviously the primary causes of Sea-Bathing becoming so general in this country.

That description of persons, who are induced to bathe from being subject to eruptions arising from vitiated humours,

scurvy, &c. will experience particular relief in taking the Botanical Syrup one hour before bathing, and immediately afterwards, to the quantity of two table spoonfuls, which may be increased by regular gradations to four.

While discussing the advantages resulting from bathing at large, those which peculiarly depend on the use of the warm bath must not be neglected, and here it must be obvious, that, in almost every instance in which the cold bath would threaten mischief, the warm bath must produce considerable benefit. To those whose masculine fibres are relaxed, either constitutionally, or from the influence of some late disease, the studious, the sedentary, and the scorbutic, the warm bath must be deleterious; while the rheumatic, the asthmatic, the gouty, and those afflicted with sudden spasms, inflammations in the viscera, or internal obstructions of any kind, will be sure to derive a considerable mitigation, and, in many cases, a complete cure for the unhappy symptoms under which they labour.

This distinction and discrimination between the advantages of the hot and cold bath should be, therefore, minutely attended to, as of infinite consequence to the benefit of the patient who is about to bathe; and it is from want of such attention that bathing has frequently been condemned, when, on the contrary, it ought to have been extolled, and the ignorance or inattention of the patient, or his friends, to have been condemned in its stead.

Dr. BRODUM *finally requests to conclude with the following Address.*

BOLD claims to extraordinary cures are so often the effects of imposition or of arrogance, that the regular-bred physician always feels some awkwardness in recommending to public notice any uncommon discovery he may have made during the exercise of his profession. Motives for false delicacy, however, should not engage him to suppress what may be of the ut-

most advantage to society, when confirmed by repeated experiments.

Dr. Brodum is induced by so just a consideration, thus to proclaim to the world the result of his long and extensive private practice. His character and situation in life place him beyond the reach of envious and illiberal attacks. He is enabled to despise any silly insinuations of his dealing in nostrums; such a bubble, raised by envy or malignity, must burst at the slightest touch of common sense. Are not the recipes of the most celebrated physicians their nostrums or specifics? Do they not prescribe from a presumption that such medicines will take effect? And, surely, the more proofs we can give of the efficacy of a medicine, the stronger claims we have to rational confidence. That confidence must also be increased, when the physician makes up the medicine himself, and thus guards the patient from the danger of trusting prescriptions to the ignorance, incapacity, and carelessness of some of the apothecaries' apprentices.

The Doctor flatters himself, his success in restoring many thousands in the three kingdoms, who had laboured under the most dreadful, and hitherto incurable, disorders, several years, will render him more essential service than mere pomposity of words. He is sensible how unusual it is for the faculty in England to circulate accounts of cures through the medium of pamphlets, bills, &c. But are the lives of our fellow-creatures to be sacrificed to silly prejudice? Is the form laid down by any particular set of men to be preferred to the dictates of humanity and common sense? Or can the suggestions of malignity and envy have more weight with the world than the full evidence of those whom the Doctor has relieved from sickness and despair? Their grateful and well-meant testimonies, and, in particular, the very distinguished signatures of several of the lords and ladies attendant on their Majesties will, he doubts not, carry some degree of weight with the impartial.

Prior to closing this address, the Doctor, with permission, begs leave to propose one question to his criticising friends.—“Why are not cures published in a newspaper equally worthy the notice of Valetudinarians, as those performed with greater privacy?” If any man is in possession of a valuable remedy, is he not a far more worthy and beneficial member of the community than those, who, from motives best known to themselves, withhold their salutary virtues from the public? In early times, the persons who had any success in curing disorders described the progress of their medicines on the walls of the temples; if formerly that method was received with that gratitude the arduous task merited, why should cures advertised be looked on with contempt? The Doctor will therefore challenge with confidence, secure in the integrity of his motives, and yielding to the force of this just observation, that, “to withhold a remedy from the afflicted is, in fact, little less than murder!”

Physic is now become a complicated science, and ought undoubtedly to be practised only by men of long and successful *experience* in *Anatomy*, *Surgery*, and *Chemistry*: and the afflicted, who purchase medicines, ought to be well convinced that they apply to an ingenious Physician, one who is regularly admitted to practice, and not to an artful and self-recommending impostor.

But were the public to demand of such men their right to the noble ART of PHYSIC, their iniquitous proceedings would soon be put a stop to; and that the public may be guarded against the forgeries of those empyrics, Dr. Brodum here subjoins the Diploma, or Certificate of his Medical Degree.

THE DIPLOMA,
Or Testimonial of the DEGREE of DOCTOR
Of PHYSIC, granted to
WILLIAM BRODUM,

At the Marischal College and University of Aberdeen.

(Translated from the Latin copy, viz.)

*To all and singular the Persons who may read, peruse,
and to whose knowledge this Privilege of the Degree
of Doctor in Physic, by Us granted, may come:
We Alexander Donaldson, Doctor of Physic, in the
Marischal College and University of Aberdeen, wish
Health:*

AS it has been an ancient and laudable custom, that those who have applied themselves to Learning, with much Labour and assiduous Study, should be honoured with some singular mark of Distinction, as a Testimony of their successful Perseverance, and a Reward for their extraordinary Merit, that the rising Generation may be incited by such Examples to pursue the like arduous but glorious Career of Erudition and Virtue:

Therefore, We, Alexander Donaldson, with the unanimous consent of the Rector, Principal, and the other Professors of the said University, do create, declare, and ap-

point the above WILLIAM BRODUM, *Doctor of Physic*, with full Licence and Authority to exercise his profession, delivering Lectures, teaching the art of Physic, as well as to exercise his Profession in every Part of the World; and we also confer upon him, by Virtue of this public Instrument, all the Privileges, Immunities, and Honours, annexed to that Degree, in their utmost Extent, according to the Form, Spirit, and Intention of the Statutes of this College and University.

In Proof and Attestation of which, we have signed the Great Seal of our University, with our respective Names and Signatures to this Diploma.

ALEXANDER DONALDSON,

Doctor and Professor of Physic.

GEORGIUS CAMPBELL, *Gymnasiarch*, S. S. T. P.

J. BEATTIE, L. L. D. M. or. P. P.

JO. STUART, Lit. Gr. P.

RO. HAMILTON, L. L. D. P. P.

JA. BEATTIE, Jun. P. P.

*Sigillum Collegii
Marischal Aberdonen.*

A CAUTION.

In consequence of the great repute of the medicines, it has induced a number of quacks to counterfeit and vend them as genuine; who ride about the country, and deliver bills in my name, who send their servants to call for Dr. Brodum's books, and offer their own papers instead, therefore the public will remark that the Doctor never sends for any of his pamphlets again. The unguarded public are desired to pay attention to the following;—that on the seal of my medicines is the name of Dr. BRODUM, and in each direction-bill is my Degree, authenticated by the College of Physicians, as a regular-bred man; and, observe, it is marked F. R. H. S.—And if the public do not find my Arms and Degree (as before-mentioned) on the bottles, they may be assured they are not genuine.

Observe, the Doctor does not travel the country again, as he has entirely re-established his health, and in consequence of his presence being continually necessary at his house in London, where he gives ad-

vice. No other person of the name of Brodum is in England.

N. B. The Syrup is in tin bottles; the Nervous Cordial in flint bottles, with the Doctor's arms, as follow, i. e. three Dolphins—crest, a Bear.



Whoever will apprehend any person or persons of the above description shall receive a reward of TEN GUINEAS, on conviction of the offender or offenders, by applying to Dr. Brodum.

It will be necessary the Doctor should see such patients as are afflicted with deafness or loss of sight.

External Appearance necessary in Life.

Lord Chesterfield particularly advises cleanliness, not only as necessary to health, but the success of our fortunes in life; but, with so slothful a complaint as any disease that has the least analogy to the Scrofula, indolence will naturally prevent either of the sexes from profiting by this excellent observation.

Eruptions in the Face.

The inconsistent doctrine of those who recommend external applications for internal complaints is obviated in the following simple question: Will the fur which adheres to the inside of a kettle, or boiler, be removed by washing the outside? The same comparison may be made respecting the human frame. Can an internal complaint be removed by external application? These questions are left to be answered by every reader, which will shew the ridiculousness of inculcating this doctrine, while the infallibility of

Dr. Brodum's Botanical Syrup

is evinced in the extraordinary cures that daily appear in the papers, particularly in cases of the above nature. Dr. Brodum, as a regular physician, has been known many years, and not as a nostrum-vender. His motive for publishing this advertisement is to secure the health of the public from the danger that attends external application, which to his knowledge has proved fatal to many who have placed an improper confidence in it.

Social Happiness.

Marriage should be the foundation of Social Happiness, which is often disturbed through the parties that form the union not taking those precautions which would secure to them the enjoyment of that great domestic blessing. Thus, would those who are afflicted with an internal or external scorbutic habit of body, by taking that admirable purifier of the blood,

Dr. Brodum's Botanical Syrup,

secure the health of their future offspring, and thus, instead of meriting the least reproach, have the satisfaction to deserve the highest encomium. Those to whom the health of their family is dear will doubtless acknowledge the truth of this trite observation.

Be pleased to ask for Dr. Brodum's Botanical Syrup, because there are various sorts of Syrup advertised in tin bottles; they go by the name of Vegetable-Syrup, the Syrup, &c.

Directions for taking the Nervous Cordial.

Of this strengthening medicine, take two tea-spoons full four times a day, for six weeks, in half a glass of port-wine, or cold water, sweetened, if you choose it; but, if the disease be desperate, then indeed it should be taken in a quarter of a pint of wild valerian tea, in the morning fasting about eleven o'clock, at four in the afternoon, and an hour before you go to bed. If obstinate, add to every dose of the drops, in the same glass of port-wine,

water, &c. one table-spoon full of HUXHAM'S TINCTURE of BARK, which may be had in pint or half-pint bottles, at any chemist's shop.

Bilious Complaints.

Should the patient be afflicted with this disorder, he must begin with two tea-spoons full the first week, four the second, and six the third; take every fortnight an emetic, and work it off with camomile-tea.

Diseases of the Head.

The medicine is to be taken as in nervous disorders.—In fits as directed.

Diseases which in general are natural to Women.

Such ladies whose ages are young, and bordering on the state of womanhood, must take of the medicine three tea-spoons full twice a day, in a glass of port-wine, and bathe the legs in warm water every night, for three weeks—a handful of salt

to be put into the water, and to mix half an ounce of rhubarb, with half an ounce of prepared steel; then divide the same into twelve powders, and take one every third night.

To such Ladies as are in the Decline of Nature.

To take of the above medicine three tea-spoonfuls, three times a day, in a glass of Madeira wine; and to take half an ounce of tincture of rhubarb, half an ounce of tincture of senna, half an ounce of stomach tincture, and half an ounce of syrup of buckthorn, mixed together, one half to be taken once a month as physic.

To the Consumptive and Asthmatic.

To take two tea-spoons full of the medicine three times a day, in white wine, to boil six onions in a pint of vinegar, to sweeten it with honey, and to take one table-spoon full every three hours.

Dropsy, Palsy, and Rheumatism.

To take four tea-spoons full twice a day, in a glass of port-wine, and dissolve one ounce of camphor in a cup of sweet oil, to bathe the parts affected.

Serious Exhortation to those who have been addicted to a certain Practice common to either Sex, which often is the Occasion of many dreadful Disorders.

The above medicine is particularly recommended, which strengthens the weakened parts—to take three tea-spoons full every three hours, and to make a decoction of four ounces of bark, two ounces of comfrey root, boil it in a quart of red wine, and reduce it to a pint; to take two table spoons full, with three tea-spoons full of the Nervous Cordial, every three hours.

REGIMEN.

Avoid salted and dried meats, pork, geese, fish, cheese, butter, rich sauces, acids, In-

dian tea, coffee, cider, raw fruit, and all flatulent vegetables; you may eat at meals horse-radish, mustard, celery, asparagus, water-cresses, and all the warmer sallads; roasted meats and poultry are preferable to boiled, as they afford more nutrition in quantity; all fried and broiled meats should be avoided, as they turn rancid on the stomach; breakfast on cocoa, rosemary-tea, or get some ginseng and cut it up, and make three drachms into a pint of tea. Eat light suppers of easy digestion, sago, panada, water gruel, with a glass of wine and nutmeg, new-laid eggs poached, oysters, roasted apples, or something else not oppressive nor reluctant to digestion. Avoid an indolent sedentary life, and use exercise freely and change of air, adopting some kind of labour, not too fatiguing.

As it is necessary the body should be kept moderately open, it may be effected by taking thirty grains of rhubarb, or drinking senna tea occasionally.

The ginseng can be had at any drug-gist's shop.

Directions for taking this Syrup in Scrofula, Scurvy, Scorbutic Eruptions, and in all morbid Affections of the Human Body.

MALES should begin this Syrup in the quantity of two table spoonfuls, one hour after breakfast, and the same quantity at night, going to rest; gradually increasing the dose to four table spoonfuls each time.

FEMALES may begin in the quantity of one table-spoonful, morning and night, and gradually increasing to three each time.

CHILDREN, from two to five years old, may begin in the quantity of three tea-spoonfuls, night and morning, gradually increasing the dose to six each time. Children from six to twelve years old may begin in the quantity of four tea-spoonfuls, night and morning, gradually increasing the dose to eight each time.

Youth of either sex, from thirteen years and upwards, may begin in the quantity of one table-spoonful, gradually increasing the dose to three each time. The medicine is always to be taken in some light simple vehicle, as tea of any kind, milk and water, or such like. No particular regimen is necessary, but temperance in all things will be found most conducive to convalescence.

For cancers, evils, or sores, take an ounce of white lead, and an ounce of olive oil; simmer it into a salve, and apply it to the part affected, every morning as a plaster, washing the wound with a little water-gruel.

To those ladies and gentlemen bordering on the state of matrimony, the Doctor would particularly recommend the Botanical Syrup, (prior to their appearance before the Altar of Hymen,) who are in the smallest degree apprehensive of the system not being entirely sound, or subject to relaxations of the solids.

Persons who do not know the cause from whence their complaints originate,

the Doctor, to relieve anxiety, informs those who wish to receive benefit without a conference, that, on their sending a guinea, with their morning-urine, and describing the particulars of their case, they may derive equally the same benefit; his scientific knowledge of various disorders by means of urine having established his fame. Those not wishing to receive medicines of his agents, may receive them from his house in London, by addressing a line (post paid.)

Any lady or gentlemen who is exceedingly ill, had better make a personal application to Dr. Brodum, that he may have it in his power to give prescriptions, or other advice, if it should be found necessary, that their disorder may be removed with all convenient speed; or any lady or gentleman, whose case will not permit them to quit their own houses, may be waited upon with the greatest attention, by the Doctor, at five guineas per week.

Persons who apply for these medicines will please to take notice, that it will be

in vain to expect any relief from this remedy without punctuality; for taking a bottle or two properly, then leaving off for some days and beginning again, will be of no kind of service. It must be taken regular; and in some cases it has required the quantity necessary for a perfect cure to be taken before the patient has perceived that he has obtained any relief; therefore, persons in the country, who wish to go through a regular course of it, should take care to have a proper supply of Doctor Brodum's Restorative Nervous Cordial.

Any gentleman or lady who may have any internal or external complaint, that may require the particular and constant attendance of the Doctor, may be accommodated with elegant apartments, fit for the reception of any gentleman or lady in the kingdom, with proper attendance, and the use of a carriage, (if required,) on terms that will meet with approbation.

It will be necessary the Doctor should see such patients as are afflicted with deafness or loss of sight; or send their cases by

letter or parcel to the Doctor, (post or carriage paid) with his usual fee.

Personal consultations at the Doctor's house every MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY.

The Botanical Syrup and Restorative Nervous Cordial to be had at the Doctor's House, No. 9, Albion-street, in Bottles at 1l. 2s.—11s. 6d.—and 5s. 5d. each, (duty included;) at Jeboult and Co.'s, (late Bacon) Oxford-street; Pidding's Medicine Warehouse, No. 76, Oxford-street, near the Pantheon; Ward's Medicinal Warehouse, No. 324, Holborn, opposite Gray's Inn; Williams's, Perfumer to his Majesty, No. 41, Pall-Mall; E. Newbery's, corner of St. Paul's Church-yard; Mr. Tutt's and Mr. Bolton's, Royal-Exchange; Bourgeois and Co.'s No. 32, Haymarket.

Also of the following Agents :

Blake, Maidstone	Chalmers and Co, Aberdeen
Bristow, Canterbury	Cox, Hair-dresser, Tun-
Baxter, Perfumer, Edinburgh	bridge
Baker, Southampton	Clacker, Printer, Chelmsford
Brown, Tolsey, Bristol	Coveney, Fevershem
Burkitt, Sudbury	Donaldson, Portsmouth
Blakeney, Windsor	Dacey, Northampton
Binns, Leeds	Downes, Yarmouth
Bacon, Norwich	Billinge, Liverpool
Cruttwell, Bath	Edrington, Chatham
Collins, Salisbury	Trueman Exeter

Tesseyman, York	M'Donald, Glasgow
Walker, Hereford	Kelly, North Shields
Stainbank, Boston	Jacob, Peterborough
Albin, Newport, in the Isle of Wight	White, Wisbeach
Gee, Cambridge	Wood, Weymouth
Meggitt, Wakefield	Mennont, Printer, Glasgow
Simmonds, Blandford	Fuller, Newbury
Merrit and Wright, Printers, Liverpool	Watts, Mercury Office, Oxford
'Town, Gainsboro'	Miss Jones, ditto
Marshall, Lynn	Graham, Sunderland
Barnikel, Plymouth	Gill, ditto
Wood, Shrewsbury	Walker, Printer, Newcastle
Lynch, Druggist, Market-street, Manchester	Atkinson, Manchester
Gregory, Leicester	Adam, Loughborough
Wheeler, Manchester	Belam, Portsmouth
Coudroy and Boden, ditto	Burgess, Ramsgate
Raikes, ditto	Chalmers, Dundee
Payne, Saffron Walden	Dunn and Biggs, Nottingham
Quarnborough, Grantham	Dixon, Rochester
Mrs. Silver, Margate	Eddowes, Shrewsbury
Wheeler, Aylesbury	Harop, Manchester
Swinney, Birmingham	Jollie, Carlisle
Smart, Reading	Long, Winchester
Simmons and Co. Canterbury	Morgan, Stafford
Goadby, Sherborne	Peck, Hull
	Pine and Son, Bristol
	Routh, ditto

And to be had of all the Booksellers and Printers in the principal market-towns of the three kingdoms.

As a further proof of the great demand for these medicines, Messrs. Goldthwaite and Baldwin are appointed wholesale venders at Philadelphia, in America.

(† The bottles at 1l. 2s. contain five of 5s. 5d.

ADDITIONAL CASES.

Another remarkable Proof of the great Efficacy of Doctor Brodum's Botanical Syrup.

A Gentleman, residing in Portland-place, had been a long time tormented with a humour in his blood, which caused eruptions in various parts of the body, accompanied with a dry scaly appearance of the skin, burning heat, and perpetual itching, almost insufferable. Being a gentleman of considerable fortune, he was exceedingly anxious to get well; and for that purpose consulted many eminent Gentlemen of the Faculty successively, but to no purpose, for the disorder instead of declining, increased. Having frequently read Advertisements respecting Dr. Brodum's BOTANICAL SYRUP, he called at Mr. Pidding's Medicine Warehouse, opposite the Pantheon, Oxford-street, to make inquiries respecting it; and being perfectly satisfied with the references Mr. Pidding gave him to different persons who had found benefit from it in a similar situation, and who had purchased the Medicine at his Warehouse, he made a trial of a Bottle, which operated in such a desirable manner, that he was induced to persevere, and after continuing the use of it for about a month he was perfectly cured.

N. B. As this case is so very respectable, and at the same time so interesting to those who are troubled with

scurfulous and scorbutic complaints, any person may be informed of further particulars, by applying to Mr. Pidding, No. 76, Oxford-street, opposite the Pantheon, who is one of Dr. Brodum's Agents for the Sale of his Medicines.

Copy of a Letter from HENRY BOYS, Esq. First Lieutenant on board his Majesty's ship Dictator.

Spithead, Jan. 2, 1799.

DEAR SIR,—It is with great pleasure and satisfaction that I can announce the great benefit derived from having taken your *Botanical Syrup* and *Nervous Cordial*, after suffering, for a length of time, the most excruciating pain in my left leg, from a wound received in an engagement, which rendered me almost lame, for which I had the best advice, and first application to medical men, following their prescriptions without effect; and now I am, thank God and you, perfectly restored. Be assured, my dear Sir, that your valuable medicines shall ever be recommended by me; and ever believe me to be, with thanks,

To Dr. Brodum,

Dear Sir,

No. 9, Albion-street,

Your obliged humble Servant,

Blackfriars.

HENRY BOYS.

Aylesbury, Nov. 23, 1798.

SIR,—Agreeably to my promise, I herewith send you my case for you to publish, as you think fit. Having, for a length of time, laboured under a decline, that made such rapid strides on my constitution, that I looked on death with approaching calmness; my body was reduced to a mere shadow, my limbs unable to bear the small weight of my body; in this state I was bedridden for a

length of time. Medical aid, the best the country would afford, was called in, from whom I received no relief; but, through the blessing of God, your Medicines, the Botanical Syrup and Nervous Cordial, were administered to me, which have had a most singular effect, and am now through your skill restored to health, family and friends. I am, Sir, with gratitude, your humble servant,

JAMES LEADBETER, Jun.
Horse-dealer, Aylesbury, Bucks.

The Letter which inclosed the undermentioned extraordinary cure, was transmitted by J. GASCOY, Bright-helmstone-Library, Sept. 26, 1796.

Mrs. Allen of North-street, Brighton, was afflicted with a violent Nervous complaint, and had the advice of the most eminent of the Faculty, who recommended her to Bristol Hot-wells, where she found no relief; but by applying to Dr. Brodum, and taking his Nervous Cordial, is now quite recovered, and enjoys better health than she has done for some years.

The increasing reputation of your Nervous Cordial and Botanical Syrup has of late been astonishing in this populous part of the kingdom. You will have the goodness to send us another fresh supply—the demand for the last has been urgent in the extreme; and its efficacy is such here, as to secure its permanent reputation.

Your obedient servants,
COWDROY AND BODEN,

St. Mary's Gate, Manchester,

Nov. 1, 1796.

Exeter, Nov. 12, 1796.

Considering the variety of cases published in various prints, proving the efficacious virtues of your medicines, it may be esteemed unnecessary for us to say any thing in their favour; but from the purest motives we are induced to assert, that, in the course of all our trade, no medicine has ever gained equal respect, and had so rapid a sale as your Botanical Syrup and Nervous Cordial, which is corroborated by the numerous cures performed by it in Exeter and its environs. TREWMAN AND SON.

I return you my sincere thanks for the cure that was received by your excellent medicines. My son, John Southwell, was afflicted with a bilious complaint, which brought on a violent pain, and vomiting, proceeding from a bad digestion of the stomach from the collection of bile. In this deplorable situation he was four months; but by taking two bottles of your Nervous Cordial, was perfectly cured, as witness our hands:

JOHN and ANN SOUTHWELL.

The parents have declared unto us the above is true:

William Belgrave, William Treen, Bankers, Uppingham; Thomas Hill, Woolstapler, Rutlandshire,

Many dispute about deafness being incurable, but Dr. Brodum's method has never yet failed.

SAMUEL TEBBUT, of Oundle, was deaf, and had a pain in his head, which proceeded from a nervous complaint, for four years; but by applying to and taking Dr. Brodum's Nervous Cordial was perfectly cured.

*Advice to Bathers, at Bath, Hot-Wells, Sea-
Bathers, &c. &c.*

DR. BRODUM begs leave to recommend the BOTANICAL SYRUP, (the virtues of which are acknowledged by persons of the first fashion and distinction) to Bathers immediately after quitting the Bath, and one hour before, and in particular to those who are subject to eruptions arising from vitiated humours, scurvy, &c. The quantity to be taken each time, two table-spoons full.

To nervous and debilitated constitutions in general, owing to an irregular course of life, as hard drinking, excessive grief, and those debilities brought on by not knowing the dangerous tendency of a certain habit contracted at an early age, the Doctor recommends the Nervous Cordial, two tea-spoons full of which to be taken an hour before Bathing, and one after. Ten minutes walk after is necessary.

The Nervous Cordial has been particularly efficacious in America, where several thousand persons have been saved during the late alarming prevalence of the yellow fever. The Doctor particularly recommends the above medicine to persons going

out to the East or West Indies, where the change of air and climate require the aid of medicine, to prevent the dangerous consequence which must result in various constitutions. The five-guinea bottles, which contain equal to six guinea bottles, are only to be had at the Doctor's house.

Many cures have been performed at Margate, Southampton, Bath, Bristol, Harrowgate, Dover, &c. in the course of the last season, on several ladies and gentlemen, who, from their elevated situation in life, will not permit their names being published.

The Doctor begs leave to testify his thanks for the multiplicity of cures he has received; and, to prevent any erroneous idea being formed of his wish to publish such statements as are not consistent with the situation of the parties, to obviate every unpleasant idea, persons addressing, may only place their initials, and an answer will be returned.

A. B. To be left at No.

Street or Town where they reside. The afflicted may rest assured, that they will receive proper advice.

THE END.